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REFUGEES REPORT MNR ACTIVITY NEAR ZIMBABWE BORDER

Border Violence

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by Rob Linden]

[Text] Rebel forces belonging to the so-called Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) are waging a campaign of terror, intimidation and sabotage in provinces bordering Zimbabwe, according to refugees who have fled to this country to escape the violence. They say the rebels are mutilating and decapitating people who refuse to support them.

The campaign culminated in an all-out attack on the Frelimo garrison town and district administrative centre of Espungabera, in Gaza Province, at the beginning of the month.

During the fighting that followed, Frelimo officials told several hundred townspeople, mainly women, children, the old and the sick, to cross the Zimbabwe border, 14 km away, for safety.

Most of them returned under Frelimo escort the next day, but about 50 people are still staying in the church at the Mount Selinda mission, south of Chipinga, and an unknown number are living with relatives in border tribal trust lands.

Interviewed as they cooked sadza--provided by the mission and the Department of Social Services--over a log fire outside the church, the refugees told of the rebels' assault on Espungabera on December 1.

Heavy firing began just after 5 a.m. "The rebels advanced from the east shooting fiercely," said Mr Enoch Daniel, one of the refugees. "There were many of them. They surprised the Frelimo troops and forced their way into the outskirts of the town."

Then, he and other refugees said, the Frelimo unit rallied and after a fierce fire-fight, drove the rebels back. "Some people", they said, were killed, but they did not know how many, as they had been ordered by Government officials to flee to safety in Zimbabwe.

Clustered around the fire, the Mozambicans also told of how young men and girls were being seized by the rebels and being dragged into the bush.

They confirmed a report by the HERALD's Africa News Service in October that Frelimo officials and others who refused to support the MNR were having their ears cut off.

Villagers Believe Frelimo Will Crush Nomad Rebels

One firm conviction unites all the refugees who have fled the terror in Mozambique; that Frelimo will win in the end, and the rebels will be routed.

"Nobody backs the rebels," says Mr Enoch Daniel, a refugee from Espungabera. "The only way they can get food and recruits is by terrorising the people."

And Mrs Maria Diago brought an approving chorus from the refugees gathered outside Mount Selinda mission church when she said: "We believe in Samora Machel and Frelimo. Frelimo will win."

But Mr Daniel said Mozambique forces were having great difficulty in pinning down the rebels. "They have no bases. They move around the bush all the time, sometimes staying in one place for a few days, sometimes just for a night. Sometimes they even cross into Zimbabwe to escape Frelimo, then go back again."

He said the MNR guerrillas wore a variety of camouflage uniforms, some of them old and tattered, and were armed with AK rifles and light automatic weapons. But they seemed to have no heavy weapons and relied on mining the roads to hit at Frelimo units and halt the transport of food and supplies.

According to refugee accounts, rebel action is also worsening the level of malnutrition in Gaza Province, already severe because of the drought and the war.

People trying to plough and plant are being harassed, and a system of heavily guarded villages has been set up to stop the rebels' intimidation and looting raids.

The refugees were also unanimous that the guerrillas were not local people. "They might come from other parts of Mozambique, but they are not of our tribe," Mrs Diago said. Mr Daniel added: "They are not Shona speakers. They are not of our people."

Mrs Diago concluded, again to an approving chorus: "Whoever they are, they will not move us. The Government tells us that Frelimo is going to beat them. We believe Frelimo."

Terrorism Deplored

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Costly Struggle"]

[Text]

REPORTS from refugees from Mozambique would seem to indicate that there is a savage bush war in the making. People who have fled across the border report torture, atrocities, terror and intimidation of villagers at the hands of a so-called Mozambique Resistance Movement.

There have been indications for some time that all is not well, but these stories are more detailed and more disturbing than many had imagined.

Little is really known of the aims of this organisation apart from trying to overthrow our friend and neighbour, the Frelimo leader President Samora Machel.

Even less is known about the source of the backing for this group or groups of adventurers.

Before independence gangs operated from this country but Prime Minister Mugabe has already pledged to destroy any bases on this side of the border and rout out the rebels and offered any support he can for President Machel.

According to the refugees these gangs of adventurers have no support from the people who are convinced that Frelimo will beat them.

But, as been proved in the past, a struggle can be long and costly in terms of human lives.

This outbreak of violence is one of pure opportunism and must be crushed.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON SHOOTING OF ZAIREAN SOLDIERS IN ZAMBIA

Border Incident

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Dec 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] ZAIRE has protested to the Zambian authorities over a border incident this week in which two Zairean soldiers suspected to be bandits were shot dead in Chililabombwe.

Zairean consul-general in Ndola Mr Bomele Ikaki said yesterday that the two uniformed men killed in a shoot-up with Zambian paramilitary officers at Konkola were soldiers and not bandits.

He claimed that the men were attacked on Zairean soil and not inside Zambia as earlier reported.

Mr Bomele was reacting to an earlier story in this paper which said the two Zaireans whose bodies are still lying in Konkola mine hospital mortuary were killed in an exchange of fire between "an armed gang from that country" and paramilitary police last Monday.

He said he had met outgoing Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko, to protest against the term "bandits" in the story referring to Zairean soldiers.

He said: "I went to the Member of the Central Committee to protest against calling these people bandits. These are not bandits but Zairean soldiers attacked on Zairean soil by armed men from this side."

In Lusaka, outgoing permanent secretary for Home Affairs Mr Phineas Musukwa confirmed that Zambian security forces shot two men found wearing Zairean army uniform in the Konkola area.

He denied that the two men were killed on Zairean soil but declined to give details and referred the case to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Foreign Affairs permanent secretary Mr Peter Kasanda said although it was normal that this case would eventually be handled by his ministry, he did not have details at the moment.

However, Mr Kasanda said Zambian security forces were not adventurous by nature and it was not possible that they crossed into Zaire.

"From established practice, our security men have never crossed into neighbouring countries and it is not possible that they did this time," he said.

The Zairean consul-general criticised Zambian newsmen for not checking their facts with competent authorities, thereby creating a wrong impression for the people of the two countries.

Mr Bomele said he deeply regretted the border incident, but felt that despite "these disturbing reports" the friendly relations between the two countries would grow stronger.

Meanwhile, the security guard abducted by heavily armed bandits in Mufulira in the early hours of Thursday has been found.

Security branch manager, Mr Gilbert Limwanya, confirmed in Mufulira yesterday that Mr Daudi Mashimikilo, 20, was left near the Mufulira mine, a few kilometres from the Zambia-Zaire border. He then walked to a village on the Zambian side where he was picked up by Zambia and mine police.

The guard was not harmed although the gunmen robbed him of property worth K16.

● The district development committee in Chililabombwe has approved measures taken by the Party and its Government in conjunction with mine authorities to curb smuggling and general crime in the area.

Governor, Mr Leo Katakwe said measures being taken included the digging of a deeper trench than the existing one between Konkola township and the notorious black market established by Zaireans.

Zaire Demands Explanation

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Dec 80 p 1

[TEXT] **ZAIRE** has demanded an explanation from the Government over the killing of two men dressed in Zairean army uniform in Konkola last week who it claims were its soldiers killed on Zambian soil.

Foreign Affairs permanent secretary, Mr Peter Kananda said yesterday that Zaire Foreign Minister Mr Nguzu Karl Bond has sent a cable to the ministry yesterday demanding an explanation.

Mr Kananda said he had no full details of the incident from the Ministry of Home Affairs because his counterpart, Mr Philemon Mushiwa, was moving to the Ministry of Defence after last week's reshuffle by President Kananda.

Zaire protested to the Zambian authorities over the border incident and said the men were not bandits but its soldiers killed on Zairean soil.

Claimed

Zairean consul general Mr Bembele Shaki claimed in Ndola on Friday that the men were attacked on Zairean soil by Zambian para-military officers and not inside Zambia.

But Mr Kananda said this meant that the Zambian security officers entered Zaire, shot the men and brought the bodies into Zambia which was not possible.

From established practice, Zambian security men had never crossed into neighbouring countries and it was impossible that they did so this time, he said.

"Our security forces are not adventures by nature and it is not possible that they crossed into Zaire," Mr Kananda said last week.

Removed

The bodies of the two Zairean soldiers have been removed from Konkola Mine Hospital where they were taken after the border incident.

Police sources said in Chitila-bombwe yesterday that the two bodies were moved from the hospital on Friday just before Mr Bembele visited the area.

Mr Bembele could not be reached for comment on the whereabouts of the two bodies yesterday.

The sources said before Mr Bembele arrived in Chitila-bombwe, police removed the bodies from the hospital but could not say where they were taken.

Residents in Konkola township said they were living in fear and that the lifting of the curfew meant little to them since they would continue being harassed by 16 hours "because the situation here is tense."

And Zame reports that Zambian governor Mr Edward Limando, accompanied by senior police and immigration officials, has rushed to Chavuma to try and secure the release of a Danish national detained by Angolan authorities.

Mr Peter Hall Gregersen, a Danish expatriate working in Lusaka, is being held by Angolan authorities for allegedly flouting that country's immigration regulations. He was arrested on November 29 after he crossed the border at Chingil in the Chavuma area.

North-western Province police chief Mr Adam Shiyanda said that efforts were being made to secure Mr Gregersen's release.

Official Defends Killings

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] POLICE Inspector-General Mr Crispin Katukula has supported the Zambian paramilitary police action in which two Zairean soldiers were killed in Konkola last week and said "our men did an excellent job".

In an interview in Kabwe yesterday, Mr Katukula, who was on his way to the Copperbelt, supported the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' stand on the issue.

"I had a very bad experience with the Zaireans when I was on the Copperbelt," Mr Katukula said. The Zairean soldiers "used to come to the tennis club in Ndola armed and dressed in army uniform to terrorise club members."

Mr Katukula maintained Zambian security forces were not at fault in killing the two Zairean soldiers, and that they did a "good job."

Zaire has demanded an explanation from the Zambian Government on the killings saying they were killed inside Zairean territory. The demand was communicated to the Government from Zaire's Foreign Minister Mr Nguza Karl I Bond through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Entered

Foreign Affairs permanent secretary, Mr Peter Kasanda, has said although he had not received full details on the incident from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Zambian security forces could not have entered Zaire to kill the two soldiers.

From established practice, Mr Kasanda said, the security forces had never crossed into neighbouring countries and that it was impossible that they could have done so this time.

Mr Katukula is believed to have gone for an on-the-spot check of the shooting scene in Chililabombwe.

In Chililabombwe, police have arrested four heavily armed men.

Copperbelt deputy police chief, Mr Levy Bwacha, confirmed this in Ndola yesterday, but said he was awaiting a full report from the commanding officer in Chililabombwe.

The gunmen were arrested on Monday after a tip-off.

He said the situation at Konkola after the shooting of the two Zairean soldiers had now returned to normal.

Mr Bwacha also said police on the Copperbelt might re-impose the restriction of people's movements between 23 and 05.00 hours during which those found on the streets without good reason would be charged.

The restriction order was imposed by provincial police chief, Mr Julius Zulu, last October at the height of the crime wave in which several people were killed in a spate of murders and robberies.

Mr Zulu said at the time the unnecessary movement of people late at night was one of the factors hampering his men's operations and that the order was to curb crime in the province. —Zana.

TANZANIAN-ZIMBABWEAN FRIENDSHIP PACT RAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Dec 80 p 11

[Article by Tonic Sakaike]

[Text] **THE** people of Zimbabwe and Tanzania last week took another step towards extending the relationship between them from a political party level to Government level.

This was facilitated by the highly successful State visit to Zimbabwe concluded at the weekend by President Nyerere. The transformation of the relationship, made possible by independence in Zimbabwe, first occurred when formal relations were established between the two States earlier this year.

Both countries have now gone further by reaching a friendship and co-operation agreement

expected to be mutually beneficial in the long run.

It would be too optimistic to expect early benefits from their trade, economic, scientific and technological agreements.

But a strong foundation exists for the achievement of the goals set last week. Both Governments are committed to socialism and are led by men with a reputation for unwavering commitment to principle — Dr Nyerere and the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

Contact between them is enhanced by identical official languages and they have — to a large

extent — had similar experiences under the same colonial master.

Although the chronological disparity in the attainment of independence has brought a new dimension to each country's experience, that in itself seems to have created a framework within which a fruitful exchange of ideas can be conducted.

Seventeen years of independence will enable Tanzania to give Zimbabwe constructive advice drawn from its fund of experience built on past mistakes and successes.

On the other hand, prolonged colonialism has bequeathed to Zimbabwe an economic infrastructure from which Tanzania can materially benefit at less cost.

One of the important things learnt by Tanzania is that unity is essential for national development — hence President Nyerere's repeated appeals to Zimbabweans to guard their unity jealously.

Fratricidal wars sparked off by petty political differences and sometimes inordinate ambition, have cost many an independent African country both money and time

that could have been usefully employed improving the people's lives.

Zimbabwe's delayed independence would have been worth the long wait if the lesson was learnt

and the people's efforts were channelled into the various development arteries opened by the new Government instead of being wasted on retrogressive action.

That noble lesson which the Mwalimu brought to Zimbabwe does not seem to have fallen on deaf ears.

Another theme which featured repeatedly in Dr Nyerere's speeches was a

call to the leaders of Africa's newest State to discharge dutifully and honestly the trust vested in them by the majority of the people.

He backed his advice with facts drawn from the practices and experiences in other independent African States in which colonial misdeeds appear to have given way to indigenous practices of a similar nature.

This, happily, is a development which Zimbabwean leaders vowed to resist, both during the struggle and after independence.

The good expected from the accord reached last week will extend beyond the borders of the two States. The support expressed for the freedom struggles in Namibia, South Africa, the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic and Palestine will inspire the people.

However, consistent with the principle that it

is the primary duty of an oppressed people to free themselves and that of others to assist. Zimbabwe and Tanzania did not commit themselves to armed confrontation in the quest for justice in these troubled spots.

They preferred to work for their goals within the context of the non-aligned movement, the OAU and the United Nations.

As far as the implementation of the bilateral agreement between Zimbabwe and Tanzania is concerned, the

task will soon fall on the joint commission to guide the two countries towards their set objectives.

The State visit of President Nyerere was an appropriate note on which to end Zimbabwe's official programme during this momentous year. The Mwalimu came and won the hearts of the people with his wisdom, dignity and modesty.

Dr Nyerere now expects to play host to President Banda and the Prime Minister who have both accepted his invitation to visit Tanzania on dates still to be agreed.

C50: 4420

REPORTAGE ON MUGABE VISIT TO NIGERIA

Strengthening Ties

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, leaves early today for Lagos, leading a 25-member delegation on a three-day official visit to Nigeria.

In the party are Mr Mugabe's wife, Sally, the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, and the Minister of the Public Service, Mr Richard Hove.

Also included are the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, the Deputy Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Naomi Ndwapi; the Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Moses Mvumba, the vice-principal of the University of Zimbabwe, Professor Walter Kamba and Mr Sheba Gava from the office of the Minister of State.

Mr Mugabe will be awarded an honorary Doctorate of Civil Laws by the Ahmadou Bello University during his visit, an official statement said yesterday.

The statement gave no indication of any other engagements, but observers believe serious discussion will take place between Zimbabwe and Nigeria on strengthening relations between the two states.

Talks are also expected on trade, information and telecommunications. In discussions with Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, Mr Mugabe is likely to review developments in Namibia and the situation in South Africa.

While in Lagos in April for the Organisation of African Unity economic summit, Mr Nkala held talks with Nigerian businessmen and said interest had been shown in buying Zimbabwean products.

The presence in the delegation of the Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry could be designed to take this visit a step further. Oil-rich Nigeria could crown Mr Mugabe's visit with an offer in fields to be discussed this week.

The Prime Minister's delegation returns to Salisbury on Thursday.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by Tonic Sakaike]

[Text]

LAGOS.

THE economy of Zimbabwe was still being controlled and manipulated by those dislodged from political power, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said here yesterday.

Calling for Nigeria's co-operation in Zimbabwe's "economic struggle", Mr Mugabe spoke of pressures on the new nation from "all over" and declared that "the struggle has not ended".

Zimbabwe's enemies had now resorted to economic tactics, he added.

"After being dislodged as political sovereigns in our State, they retain the reins of our economy and continue to manipulate it: There are pressures on us from all over.

"They seek to introduce investments into our economy in a manner which is intended to bring about economic control now that they have lost political control."

Mr Mugabe was speaking minutes before Zimbabwean and Nigerian Ministers concluded discussion of a general co-operation agreement which was later signed by him and President Shagari.

The agreement covers the economic, technical and scientific fields but it is only a broad outline of the will to co-operate and its implementation depends on the drawing up of more specific pacts in the fields to which it applies.

The two Governments appeared to have hit a hitch in their intentions to reach a trade pact.

President Shagari expressed the hope that final agreement in that sector would be reached soon.

The Prime Minister told President Shagari that Zimbabwe needed Nigerian support in its economic struggle: "For if yesterday we joined hands in dislodging the political enemy, let us today join hands in overpowering the economic enemy."

The Prime Minister went on: "We need to achieve a position of self-sufficiency, a position that lessens our dependence on South Africa in particular and also on Western powers."

President Shagari assured him of Nigeria's readiness to assist in training, technical manpower, agriculture, mining and transport and power.

No reason was given for the deferment of the signing of the expected trade pact, but President Shagari commented casually at a session during which both leaders made statements of intent that there was no delegate from the Nigerian national petroleum company.

He said the organisation was attending a conference abroad. Mr Mugabe continued his official visit yesterday by laying a wreath at the cenotaph

at Tafawa Balewa Square and visiting Tin Can Island port complex.

He later attended a dinner after a reception in his honour. His wife, Sally, had a separate programme laid on for her and it took her on a visit to Lagos Island maternity home, the palace of the Oba of Lagos and the local museum.

His visit ends today with a visit to the northern town of Kaduna where he will be conferred the Doctorate of Civil Laws by Ahmadu Bello University.

The Prime Minister is due back in Salisbury later tonight.

● The Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira is on a special mission to Nigeria, according to the Prime Minister.

Mr Mugabe told his host President yesterday: "The Minister of Information has a definite mission here well known to you, Mr President."

"The area of information and publicity is a very vital one. If Government activity is to be interpreted and Government policy understood, the Minister of Information must be well equipped with those means which are capable of interpreting Government policy."

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE integration of the armies was creating stability in Zimbabwe, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said in Lagos.

At a news conference marking the end of a three-day official visit to Nigeria, Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe was moving in the direction of stability.

"But I would be wrong if I say there is stability immediately there is integration. We are creating stability by the process of integration," he told a questioner.

Underlining the problems of bringing together three disparate forces, he said the British plan that required guerrillas to gather in assembly points lacked the infrastructure to absorb facilities and barracks. There was also no provision for instructors.

Because the new Government had been forced to train instructors and integrate the armies simultaneously, there had been delays. "But that delay has not upset the forces in the assembly points. They have been very patient."

In the discipline of these forces should be seen the prospect of stability when they are integrated under one umbrella, said Mr Mugabe.

He dismissed a suggestion that there was no co-operation between ZANU (PF) and the Patriotic Front. "There is co-operation between us," he said.

In the Government the PF leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, held "a very vital portfolio" responsible for law and order. "It is the hostility between the un-integrated forces rather than between the integrated forces that shows itself up occasionally."

However, the Prime Minister said there should

be greater unity of all the democratic forces in Zimbabwe.

Asked about the effect on whites of the acquittal by the High Court of the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Edgar Tekere, Mr Mugabe declined to make an assessment.

"There is some groaning and Smith expressed his disgust about the judgment. But let me say we have not created any new courts yet. These are courts created by Ian Smith and supported by Bishop Muzorewa during the few days of the internal settlement," Mr Mugabe said.

He explained that the people who heard the case in which Mr Tekere and seven former guerrillas were charged with murder and attempted murder arising out of the killing on August 4 of Mr Gerald Adams were all inherited from the old institutions.

The Government had not interfered with the judicial process although "at one time it was thought we were going to prevent the hearing of the case".

Mr Mugabe stressed that the Government would stick by the court's verdict.

In a joint communique issued at Kaduna on Thursday, Mr Mugabe and President Shagari pledged to consolidate the friendship between Zimbabwe and Nigeria and to increase economic co-operation.

They expressed concern about the widening economic gap between North and South and disapproval of the deterioration in the terms of trade between developed and developing countries.

Condemned

In their review of African affairs, the two leaders expressed grave concern and indignation about the situation in Southern Africa.

They condemned the recent military incursion of South Africa into Angola. "This wanton, reckless and irresponsible action will further endanger the cause of peace in Southern Africa," said the communique.

Reaffirming their "total and unwavering support" to the liberation struggle, Zimbabwe and Nigeria called on the international community to reject any attempts to install "an unrepresentative, undemocratic and puppet government" in Namibia.

The communique emphasised the responsibility of independent African states to rid the continent of remaining pockets of colonialism and urged Africa to redouble its efforts to achieve these objectives.

President Shagari and Mr Mugabe also declared support for SWAPO, which they described as the authentic representative of the people of Namibia.

On Western Sahara they hoped a speedy solution would be found in accordance with the spirit and Charter of the OAU. They called for a negotiated settlement within the framework of the Lagos Accord to resolve the Chad problem.

MOZAMBICAN PRESS EXPOSES 1978 PLOT TO ASSASSINATE MUGABE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

MAPUTO.

THE Mozambican Press yesterday published details of an abortive attempt to assassinate Mr Robert Mugabe when he was living in Maputo in 1978.

The Maputo daily, Noticias, and the national weekly magazine, Tempo, both carried extensive accounts of the murder attempt which ended with an explosion in a Maputo cafe, injuring 50 people, reports Ziama-Nir.

Both publications had been allowed to interview three Mozambicans detained on security charges. One of the detainees,

Mr Amaro Tavaras da Silva, spoke of the attempt to kill Mr Mugabe.

Mr da Silva (21), a former teacher, said he was recruited by a Rhodesian Special Branch officer in South Africa in April 1978. The three detainees said they were trained at a camp called Retreat Farm, near Bindura, north of Salisbury.

Tempo reported that Mr da Silva said he had transmitted orders to several agents to kill Mr Mugabe, one of whom went to Mr Mugabe's home in July 1978 to plant explosives. The

house was so heavily guarded that he decided to abandon the case of explosives at a cafe.

When the bomb exploded on July 25 more than 50 people were injured, mainly by flying glass. The would-be assassin escaped.

Mr da Silva was arrested by the police when he entered the country on another mission in January this year.

The second detainee, Mr Jose Timane, was quoted as saying he had been sent to attack a house in Maputo, but was foiled by a security guard at a suburban railway station. He threw one of the eight grenades he was carrying at a crowd of people. No one was injured and Mr Timane was arrested.

Mr Ernesto David Mavue was arrested a year ago. He had been sent on a reconnaissance mission to Mr Mugabe's house, and those of other Zimbabwean leaders, but said he had not carried it out.

Mr Timane and Mr Mavue said they considered Mr da Silva the leader of the Mozambicans at the camp, but Mr da Silva said he merely interpreted instructions from Rhodesian Special Branch officers.

CSO: 4420

NRZ DENIES DELAY OF IMPORTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

CUSTOMS and National Railways of Zimbabwe officials yesterday denied that imports from South Africa were being held up at the border.

Retailers and wholesalers in Salisbury had complained that stocks they had ordered from South Africa for Christmas were being delayed at the border.

One disgruntled confectioner said "In October I ordered about 400 kg of dried fruit from South Africa for Christmas. I understand this and other goods including liquor and toys are just standing at the border."

"The dried fruit is for mince meat and cakes but if it does arrive it will be late for Christmas. The stocks should have arrived in November."

He said he understood that there was a shortage of loading trucks.

A freight agency in Salisbury said yesterday that delivery of goods which used to take only two to three weeks was now taking 10 weeks.

A spokesman said South African Railways were allowing 12 wagons to come into Zimbabwe for every 25 that went down to South Africa from this country.

"This is because the amount of South African Railway trucks in this country may be exceeding the number that should be here," he suggested.

But he said trade was not likely to suffer as they had explained the position to their customers.

UNDERSTANDING

"They have been very understanding and have not cancelled their orders. But the people who can feel the effects of such delays can only be the National Railways of Zimbabwe."

"People are willing to bring in their stocks by air and are prepared to pay the extra money if it means getting the goods in time for Christmas."

A spokesman for the Customs and Excise denied that there were any delays.

He dismissed the complaints saying: "I do not know of any delays and I have not heard any complaints at all."

Last night a spokesman in Bulawayo also denied that there were delays or that the South Africans were allowing 12 trucks into Zimbabwe for every 25 that went south.

"The National Railways of Zimbabwe is not aware that there are any Christmas goods being delayed at the border stations. There have been no general complaints made to the railways' headquarters or the area offices in Salisbury and Bulawayo."

"The number of wagons quoted is factually incorrect. There is no arbitrary restriction of wagons on a ratio basis."

"The South African Railways continue to apply a restriction on the use of SAR open type wagons for loading in South Africa owing to a shortage of wagons in that country," said the spokesman.

KAFUE GENERATOR BREAKDOWN HITS ZIMBABWE, ZAMBIA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

ONE of the effects of Tuesday night's power failure over much of Zimbabwe will be a shortage of bread for many people over Christmas. Bakers say that production losses, due to the electricity cut, now mean that they will not be able to bake extra loaves to allow Christmas Eve shoppers to stock up for the holiday.

Some bakeries in Salisbury said yesterday that they had lost thousands of loaves when the power failure brought production to a standstill.

A spokesman for Lobel Bakeries said yesterday that the company had lost more than 4 626 dozen loaves as a result of the power cut.

"The loaves lost included those that were still in the ovens and the dough that was being prepared. We had to spend four hours cleaning up before production could resume.

"The loss in bread production did not affect today's deliveries because we bake a day in advance when we prepare our stocks for the Christmas period.

"But there is going to be a shortage of extra bread over the Christmas holiday because we are

already behind schedule in our production, although we are working 24 hours a day," he said.

He said the company was going to ensure normal deliveries for the Christmas period.

Pigs seem to be the only animals that have benefited from the loss suffered by the bakeries. Farmers with piggeries

were yesterday loading their lorries with the damaged loaves and dough from the bakeries.

London Bakery said the blackout the company suffered had resulted in a loss of nearly 500 dozen loaves. They were also involved in lengthy cleaning operations before production resumed but met yesterday's supplies.

Rubins Bakery said they had lost a complete shift, but North West Bakery escaped without significant losses.

A spokesman for the company said they operated on a different system from that employed by the other bakeries, and this had enabled them to

overcome difficulties in production caused by the power cut.

He did not say what the method was.

The hospitals were also affected by the power cut. A hospital spokesman said they were able to cope with the situation because they were fully equipped with emergency power plants.

Many industries said they were hit by the power failure but there had been no drastic effect on their products.

A production of Alice in Wonderland at Reps Theatre was cancelled an hour after the power failure. Actors entertained the audience by singing carols and telling jokes, but eventually the show was cancelled when it became apparent that power could not be restored in time.

Bulawayo bakers, who start their night shift at 8.30 p.m. were not affected by the power cut as power was restored to Bulawayo at about 7.30 p.m.

Generators Back After General Black-Out

POWER was restored from Kafue in the early hours of yesterday morning after a technical fault which left most of Zimbabwe and Zambia without electricity for more than an hour on Tuesday night.

"It definitely was not sabotage," said the chairman of the Central African Power Corporation, Mr Jimmy Ward. "It was a technical fault."

Mr Ward said the CAPCO power failure had hit the Zambian Copperbelt and Lusaka and the reverberations were felt right across Zimbabwe.

Kafue is one of the

power generating plants which feeds a system covering most of Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The system had to resort to "load shedding"—not "low shedding" as the Herald reported yesterday. This meant, said Mr Ward, that with a limited amount of power, "somebody had to sacrifice some of their supply".

According to a stipulated plan, the electricity undertakings determined the areas which had to be cut, he said. Load shedding was a form of rationing, which, in the case of Salisbury, was decided by the municipality.

CSO: 4420

END OF BAN ON BOTSWANAN BEEF IMPORTS DEMANDED

Local Meat Too Expensive

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] THE Government must lift the ban on cattle imports from Botswana as a means of reducing local beef prices.

And the board could lay off 500 workers if it closed down uneconomical depots in areas where the cattle population was not favourable in order to cut down on operational costs.

Cold Storage Board of Zambia general manager Mr Dominic Chilao said his organisation had made these representations to the Government if the CSB was to be saved from collapsing.

Zambia stopped importing beef from Botswana in 1974 because it was too expensive to airfreight.

The then Minister of Rural Development, Mr Paul Lusaka, said the decision was taken to conserve foreign exchange and to achieve self-sufficiency in beef needs.

In August 1977, President Kaunda said unless cattle farmers stopped asking for exorbitant prices, the Government might be compelled to import cheaper beef to protect consumers' interests.

According to the report of the committee of parastatal bodies for this year, Mr Chilao has asked the Government that since local cattle and meat were too expensive, the board should be allowed to import cattle from Botswana where it was cheaper.

Flooded

"This way, the meat market would be flooded thereby forcing a reduction in prices," he said.

Following the reduction of Government subsidy to the board from K2.5 million to K1 million, the CSB had been experiencing severe operational difficulties, according to the report.

But if the board was to keep giving satisfactory services, an additional subsidy of up to K2 million must be granted. Mr Chilao told the committee.

If this was not granted, all uneconomical depots in areas where cattle population was not favourable must close.

But Mr Chilao warned that this move would result in redundancies of more than 500 workers which might bring about political repercussions or industrial unrest.

"If none of my proposals are accepted, the operations of the board will grind to a halt," Mr Chilao warned the committee.

The committee has studied the proposals carefully, especially the one on beef imports and concluded that they were worth serious consideration by the Government.

It urged the Government to make a viable decision at the earliest opportunity in order to help the board carry out its obligations to the nation.

Butchers' Association Support

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] THE Zambia Butchers' Association has come out in full support of the Cold Storage Board of Zambia's call for the Government to lift the ban on cattle imports from Botswana as a means of reducing local beef prices.

In a statement issued in Ndola yesterday association secretary Mr Anwar Malik, said the organisation felt that the Government should favourably consider the request by the board so that Zambia could have sufficient beef in butcheries.

Mr Malik said the prices butchery owners paid to both Government and private ranchers were very high, but if the CSBZ was allowed to import beef, farmers would be forced to reduce their prices.

"We have made similar requests to the Government in the past because of the shortage of beef in the country. The only way we can improve the situation is to import cheap beef.

"For many years, butcheries have been chasing fewer animals on the market and this has made farmers continue to increase prices. In the end, butchery owners have been blamed for high prices of beef," said Mr Malik.

In Lusaka the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development said it was considering the request by the Cold Storage Board of Zambia to lift a ban on beef imports.

But the ministry's permanent secretary, Mr Francis Katya, emphasised that it was only the Cabinet office which could make a final decision although his ministry would consider the request and submit its report to the appropriate authorities for consideration.

CSBZ general manager Mr Dominic Chilao's call is contained in the parliamentary committee on parastatal bodies report.

Meanwhile, the public should expect an acute shortage of bread in Lusaka Province shortly because of a critical shortage of flour, general secretary of the Bakers Association and Industry of Zambia Mr Gullam Mulla warned yesterday.

He claimed that the National Milling Company had cut down on flour allocation to bakers by 50 per cent beginning from Wednesday last week.

No comment was available from the National Milling Company yesterday.

AFRICAN ADULT EDUCATION GROUP HOLDS CONFERENCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Dec 80 p 5

(Text) CONDEMNED "Drugs" in Europe are being used in Africa, President's Citizenship College principal, Mr Emmanuel Chalabesa has said.

Mr Chalabesa charged that Africa was being used as an experimental base for useless or dangerous drugs.

He was speaking shortly after his return from the seventh bi-annual conference of the African Adult Education Association held in Swaziland where Zambia was elected chairman for the next two years.

Mr Chalabesa said this problem was discussed at length during the nine-day conference and delegates expressed great concern on the issue.

"We drew the attention of governments to this problem and discussed the role nations' associations can play in combating this hazard," he said.

"The problem of drugs is making Africa a dumping ground on experimental basis which you don't find in Europe. Some of the drugs we use here are even condemned in many European or Western countries like the United States," he said.

Although the chemical indus-

try was good since it brought about fertilisers, this could have devastating results in Africa if efforts were not made to stop the pollution of water and air by by-products.

Mr Chalabesa said soil erosion by deforestation and the unprecedented growth of African population which was not proportionate to food output was of great concern to delegates.

Environment was important to development and everybody should be aware of it. If members of the public ignored this fact, the future generations would have very few resources to rely on.

Mr Frank Nabwiso, regional educational officer of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, blamed the present problems of the African environment on atmospheric changes which made the continent hotter every year.

In a paper he presented to the conference on "environmental education through adult education programmes," Mr Nabwiso who is based in Nairobi, included other factors like political instability, inter-state warfare, violence, deforestation, diseases, poor sanitation, urban slums, prostitution, excessive population growth and many others.

WOMEN'S LIBERATION SEEN AS UN-AFRICAN CONCEPT

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Dec 80 p 12

[Article in "Muongorori's View" column]

[Text] After all that has been said about Dr Naomi Nkhosho's utterances--reportedly in defence of women's rights in Zimbabwe--it is with a heavy heart that I succumb to my male instinct to add my observations to the acrimonious protestations that her recent remarks provoked.

As an avowed defender of women's rights, Dr Nkhosho, Deputy Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, has certainly got a lot of clout. That much I will say for her, for I have my doubts that any lesser woman with a husband to consider would have found the courage to deride men for their nocturnal forays without running the risk of a major family dispute.

Understandably, Dr Nkhosho's remarks sparked off an avalanche of angry phone calls to the Press from staunch advocates of male supremacy who felt she had overstepped the traditional norms governing the status of women in Zimbabwe's African societies.

Angry

An irate caller to whom I spoke thought Dr Nkhosho should be "excommunicated" from Government saying the post she held was bestowed on her at the discretion of the men she now has the temerity to denigrate.

I do not agree with that: I think she has the merit otherwise she would not be where she is today.

But Dr Gordon Chavunduka, Dean of the Faculty of Social Studies at the University of Zimbabwe, said Dr Nkhosho was ignorant of the country's traditional customs and beliefs.

Dr Chavunduka warned Zimbabwean women against becoming vehicles of decadent Western cultures to the detriment of indigenous ancestral and traditional heritage. "The mistake with some of our women leaders," he observed, "was the tendency to approach everything with a Western outlook, ignoring the views and backgrounds of the majority."

Undoubtedly, the very concept of women's liberation is un-African. It would have shocked any of those pre-colonial monarchs who believed it a royal privilege to acquire as many wives as they wished.

Reprisals

In olden days women who dared oppose marriage, even in a polygamous family, attracted serious reprisals from village elders. If the suitor happened to be of royal blood a woman who showed disobedience was considered a curse on her family and often ran the risk of being sacrificed to destroy the evil in her.

With the coming of religion and the consequent banning of all beliefs and activities seen by missionaries as contrary to the gospel, the first seeds of Westernisation were planted on the African continent.

From then on until the advent of the much celebrated International Women's Year of 1978, a great deal has happened to disorientate the African woman from her original trends of life.

That, of course, is not the issue. What I would like to do is point to a few home truths about women, and about bars, beer drinking, and of course, what Dr Mhivatiwa describes as permissiveness among the Zimbabwean men.

At the risk of sounding like the one of the unrepentant "male chauvinist pigs" that she so evidently detests, I feel I could never live with my conscience if I failed to state that implementing any of her suggestions would be courting disaster--and that could well be an understatement.

Of course, I am positive the Government would never consider slapping a blanket ban on beerhalls. Morals aside, beer-sales remain one of the Government's most prolific revenue earners and the local authorities have a stake in the high rates and licence fees paid by beerhall owners.

The claim that Zimbabwean society was restrictive against women may have been true 50 years ago, but to say the same today one would need to have strong evidence.

And evidence is what I have hunted for in vain to justify the allegation by Dr Mhivatiwa that while men drunk themselves into an alcoholic stupor and knocked around with just any women they liked, the good wives stayed home wiping mucus from children's noses.

Elusive

Also elusive is evidence to show that only men are responsible for the promiscuity and moral decadence emanating from beerhalls. Neither is it strictly factual to suggest that women have clear slates as far as morality goes.

Prostitution is on the increase in Zimbabwe. The oldest profession is practised in the numerous drinking dens and pleasure houses scattered throughout the country. It is also true that men are often drawn to these places by women whose mode of dress and blatant sexuality conspicuously advertise their trade.

A young girl I met in one of Salisbury's night clubs admitted that she had resorted to "selling" herself because she had no other means of supporting herself and her two children.

For her and thousands of her kind, the solution to the problem will not be found in the abyss of nebulous objectives of cosmetic causes such as women's lib, but through tangible efforts to give them skills that will enable them to fend for themselves.

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWE TO SPREAD FAMILY PLANNING IN AFRICA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Dec 80 p 6

[Text] ZIMBABWE may soon be spreading the gospel of family planning to much of black Africa.

A regional training and research centre for East, Central and Southern Africa could be set up in Salisbury next year.

Birth control workers from surrounding countries, including Mozambique, would then come on courses to learn how to get the message over to the people.

The centre would be the "engine room", powering the push against the catastrophic population explosion.

Zimbabwe is the obvious choice because its family planning programme is one of the most effective, efficient and inexpensive in all Africa.

The fact that the annual population growth rate is 3.6 percent — topped only by Kenya in Africa — is a tribute to the health services in keeping people alive rather than a discredit to the Government-backed Family Planning Association.

FPA director Mr Peter Dodds said last week he planned to call a big conference in Zimbabwe of

African birth control officials.

He would then suggest that regional centres be set up throughout the continent to co-ordinate the battle against over-population — one of the biggest causes of poverty in the Third World.

One of the regions could be the English-speaking nations of East, Central and Southern Africa, plus Mozambique.

"I'm sure that I could get international aid to stage the conference, which wouldn't cost very much," said Mr Dodds.

If the training centre idea gets off the ground the FPA will merely extend their building next to Harare Hospital.

"Again, that wouldn't cost a fortune," said Mr Dodds.

He added that international co-operation was crucial if Africa was to conquer the crisis.

Several countries, including Zambia, have already said they are eager to swap ideas throughout the region.

"To a great extent we have the ridiculous situation where each country is sitting on its own trying to tackle the birth control problem," said Mr Dodds.

"We should be talking to each other, learning

from each other. That is the way forward."

Zimbabwe has much to offer in experience to its neighbours.

Apart from talking to children in school, the FPA has educators and contraceptive distributors out in "the field".

They talk to the people in their kraals and in their township homes.

"It's a unique scheme in Africa," said Mr Dodds. "It's no good having a push distribution clinic in the middle of town — you have to get out there among the people."

Proof that the system works can be seen on the end-of-year balance sheet.

In the year from July 1980 to June 1981 the FPA expects nearly 700 000 people to have used some sort of birth control method — a 17 percent increase on the previous year.

Each person accepting birth control will have cost the FPA \$4.40.

In Kenya, which has a 3.8 percent annual population growth rate the cost is \$75 per acceptor.

The cost is worked out simply by dividing the number of acceptors into the total spent during the year by the FPA.

BRIEFS

ZAMBIA'S REFUGEE PROBLEM--Zambia's refugee problem has been described as having reached explosive proportions and urgent measures to correct the situation have been called for. A Lusaka spokesman for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees said both the U.N. and the Organisation of African Unity had realised there was urgent need to increase funds allocated to helping refugees. A meeting would be held in Geneva at which the problem would be discussed, Ziana reports. Zambia has refugees mainly from Chad, Ethiopia, South Africa, Namibia and Angola. According to the UNHCR and the Zambia Episcopal Conference Commission for Relief Development, there are more than 35 000 refugees in the country. A spokesman could not, however, confirm reports that more than 800 refugees had just arrived in Zambia from Angola, where heavy fighting between Dr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA movement and ruling MPLA troops was said to be taking place. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Dec 80 p 1]

ZIMBABWE-ZAMBIA PHONE LINK--The STD telephone link between Zimbabwe and Zambia, broken off during UDI, should be fully operational soon, says the Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr George Silundika. And a minefield in the Chirundu area, earlier reported to have been hampering work, "was removed some time ago." Replying at the weekend to questions submitted by the HERALD about the resumption of the telecommunications link with Zambia, the Minister said: "Work is under way to restore it as soon as problems of equipment are resolved, as work on the Zimbabwe side has been completed." Altogether 60 channels--Salisbury through Chirundu to Lusaka--would be in use when the STD system returned to normal, said the statement. Independent sources said 24 of the channels would link Zambia with South Africa via Zimbabwe. The Minister's statement said the number of channels from Sinola to Chirundu could be increased to 120 lines "if the volume of traffic justifies such an increase." The Minister said meetings had taken place between engineers of Zimbabwe and Zambia to coordinate efforts for purposes of ironing out technical problems caused by the electronic exchange system at Lusaka. "Thus, in view of this close technical cooperation between the two countries it is anticipated that the STD link will be fully operational very soon." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

EEC-COMOROS COOPERATION--Program for financial and technical cooperation which amounts to nearly 5 billion Comoran francs (100 million French francs) was signed on Thursday evening in Moroni by Mr Said Kafe, minister of finance, economy, planning and external trade and Mr Michel Hanswirth, deputy director general for development, of the European Economic Community (EEC). According to a final communique issued at the end of 3 days of talks between the European and Comoran delegations, the list of aid from the community will be devoted primarily to economic infrastructure, the construction of the ports of Moroni (Greater Comoros) and Pomboni (Moheli), energy, agricultural development, water, small projects, promotion of commerce and professional training. [Excerpt] [AB121751 Paris AFP in French 1113 GMT 5 Dec 80]

LIFE SENTENCES--Moroni, 18 Dec (AFP)--Three Comoran army officers were sentenced to life imprisonment by the Special Court of Moroni which on Thursday found them guilty of having organized the Iconi massacre on 18 March 1978 during which 12 persons were killed. The court also handed down 20-year prison terms to two other military officials of Mr Ali Soilih's deposed regime, and two 18-year prison terms. The other seven accused received sentences ranging from 6-month suspended sentences to 3 years imprisonment for their role in the massacre. The three men sentenced to life imprisonment, who the Special Court believed were the brains behind the Iconi massacre, were camp commanders under the former regime. They are Mr Mohamed Ahamada, Mr Hassan Kassim and Mr Aboubacr Issa. In addition, the 14 convicts must jointly pay 3 million CFA francs (FF 60,000) as compensation to each of the families of the six victims who filed suit. During the hearings, the accused asked for clemency after acknowledging their errors. A number of witnesses to the Iconi massacre were heard by the court. Mr Soilih's regime was toppled in 1978 by the current president, Mr Ahmed Abdallah, who had support from foreign elements. [Text] [AB182230 Paris AFP in French 1437 GMT 18 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

PNP'S 'OLD GUARD' REGISTERS SUPPORT, CONCERN

Expression of Support

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 29 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE working committee of the 'Old Guards' has said that it is not true that their members are determined to withdraw their support for the President Dr Hilla Limann as leader of the People's National Party (PNP).

The committee has, therefore, dissociated itself from the publication made in an Accra weekly on November 27.

In a press statement issued

yesterday, the committee, assured the PNP that the 'Old Guards' had "confidence in the leadership of the party and will continue to support Dr Limann" in accordance with the resolution passed at their meeting on August 24.

The statement said if the 'Old Guards' had any grievances, the working committee would use it through constitutional means to have it redressed.

Warning Against PNP Factionalism

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 1 Dec 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Arm-twisting Politics?"]

[Text] A few months ago, the 'Times' warned members of the ruling People's National Party on the dangers of encouraging factionalism, based on personal interests, emerging in the party.

The paper reminded members to cast their minds back to the events which strengthened the hands of the enemy to strike against the First Republic and guard against any tendencies which would divide the rank and file of the party.

Our concern here is that a divided ruling party will not augur well for Ghana.

Since the PNP claims to be an offspring of the Convention People's Party, it is necessary that its members learn from past mistakes and rather help to build a united instead of a divided party.

As a mass movement, the PNP is bound to have in its midst a mixture of persons with different ideas, all claiming to seek the same goal.

Such groups as left, centre and right wings do exist in political parties in all the democracies, whether in the East, West or the Third World countries.

Indeed, there is a current struggle within the British Labour Party in which the left wing group is gaining the upper hand.

What is necessary in all these cases is the ultimate goal or objective which the various groups pursue.

In the PNP at the moment are such groups as the Youth Wing, the Women's Wing, the Old Guards and the Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards.

Within the CPP, the youth wing, known as the Youth League, was used as the nursery ground for the party.

Members were also used effectively for propaganda or field work at the base.

Perhaps it is for the same reason that the PNP and the other parties have formed their youth wings.

Puzzle

The women's wing, as the name implies, has an obvious role to play.

The Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards, we consider, are a left wing group and mainly concerned with the party not abandoning the Nkrumah cause. It spells no danger.

It is the formation of the 'Old Guards' which continues to puzzle the minds of many, despite the assurances from their organizers that they mean no harm.

For utterances at some of the 'Old Guards' meetings are rather disturbing, as to their real intentions.

On our part, we would find nothing wrong with such men of experience making their humble suggestions to the recognized leadership of the party.

In the same vein, we find it difficult to consider it proper for such experienced men to behave as if they are the owners of the party, and thus have the right to dictate their terms.

Let's all face it.

The PNP won the elections not because of the presence of some old faces. Some were indeed a liability. Their time is past.

The party simply won because of the Kwame Nkrumah tag. The youth must, therefore, have if not more, equal say as the old in the party.

Indeed, if one were to refer to history, Kwame Nkrumah had to break away from the 'Old Guards' then constituting the United Gold Coast Convention to form a party of the youth. The 'Old Guards' were reactionary, he said.

We are quite happy to note from the weekend assurance by the 'Old Guards' that they still hold allegiance to the leadership of the party.

May it remain so.

Concern Over Appointments

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 2 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] The 'Old Guards' of the People's National Party (PNP) have expressed grave concern over the present mode of political appointments being made by the Government.

According to them, preference was being given to outsiders instead of loyal dedicated and experienced activists of the party.

A six-point resolution adopted by the guards' interim committee at their last weekend meeting at Koforidua and presented to Alhaji Imoru Egala, founder of the party, to be handed over to President Hilla Limann, said the Government should not neglect the 'Old Guards.'

They stated that it was through their relentless efforts, sweat and sacrifices and the goodwill which the people of the country had for the late Osagyefo, Dr Kwame Nkrumah and his erstwhile Convention People's Party (CPP) that PNP won the last Parliamentary and Presidential Elections.

It called on the Government to create job avenues to absorb some of the unemployed and see to the immediate reestablishment of the Workers Brigade. It should also expand the Food Production and State Farms Corporations, and the Ghana National Reconstruction Corps as contained in the party's manifesto.

In their view the PNP Government had no political direction. Besides the performances of some of the Ministers had not had the desired impact, and the recent Cabinet reshuffle was unrealistic.

In consideration of these facts the Government should consider tapping the rich experience and wisdom of the 'Old Guards' in both governmental and party activities, the resolution said.

With the abrogation of the PNP and United National Convention (UNC) alliance all UNC members holding important and sensitive appointments should declare their stand publicly.

It pointed out that the appointment of Members of Parliament as chairmen of Board of Corporations was not in consonance with the spirit of the party's constitution.

In a speech, Alhaji Egala denied that the 'Old Guards' had formed a party outside the PNP, stressing that "I cannot build a house and pull it down."

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT GUIDELINES RESTRICT OFFICIAL TRAVEL

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] The Government has issued new guidelines on overseas travels by public servants for various official duties.

Designed to check unnecessary travels overseas and to ease the strains on the country's foreign exchange resources, the guidelines were contained in a circular issued from the Office of the President and addressed to principal secretaries, regional administrative officers and heads of statutory boards and corporations.

According to it, only official travels likely to bring in or save foreign exchange resources, as for example, delegations to negotiate aid resources or to bring in essential inputs as well as those involving attendance to conferences organized by recognized international bodies to which Ghana is committed should receive priority attention.

Even in these cases, the circular stressed full use should as far as possible be made of the relevant staff in the country's missions abroad.

Circular

According to the circular these guidelines had become necessary because after a careful and critical review of travels in the past year, it had become clear that most of these overseas travels had been of very little value in the country and had not justified the expenditure involved.

The Government has accordingly directed that all travel requests submitted through the ministries should be critically and thoroughly examined to ensure that only those falling within the guidelines were recommended to the Office of the President for consideration.

The circular finally requested principal secretaries and other public officials to ensure that where telex messages would serve long distance telephone calls should be avoided. Similarly where a letter will serve the same purpose the use of telex should be avoided.

CSO: 4420

EXPEDITING OF FOREIGN LOANS RECOMMENDED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Dec 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

GHANA cannot do without foreign loans. This does not mean we should accept loans from any quarters without taking care of the ulterior motives of the donors.

However, we hold the view that the present procedures for concluding international loan agreements are tainted with corruption.

It is time the Limann Administration brought to book Government officials who thwart its efforts.

Conscious of the economic position of the country, we hope the officials of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning would expedite action on such loan agreements. Bureaucracy is delaying too much of our economic projects.

We agree with the committee's recommendation that the Attorney-General's Department should educate all public servants on the constitutional responsibilities of their ministries.

Public servants should be reminded that such delays in future will be treated as gross dereliction of duty which will lead to summary dismissal of officials concerned.

BRIEFS

CLOSING OF BORDERS--The President, Dr Hilla Limann, has revealed that the continued closure of most of the country's borders was connected with national security. He explained that some elements were being financed from outside to cause troubles in the country. Addressing a People's National Party (PNP) fund raising rally at Kpedze on Sunday, Dr Limann warned that Government would deal seriously with anyone who tried to subvert the country. The President said of 36 entry points in the country, past Governments had maintained only 12 because of such vicious activities. He, however, assured the people that the subject was under critical examination. The President repeated that the Government was bent on reconciling the people and healing past wounds. He therefore appealed to chiefs and all Ghanaians to heed his appeal for social peace since infighting will not do us any good. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

OFFICE OF AUDITOR GENERAL BEING CONSIDERED

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 21 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Legislation is to be introduced for the appointment of an auditor general for Southwest Africa. Such a decision was taken in principle this week by the Ministerial Council.

A proposal in this respect will be submitted in the course of the February meeting of the National Assembly.

The plan calls for the establishment of a department of the auditor general as of 1 April 1981.

It was announced in a statement that the appointment of an auditor general has been necessitated in view of the fact that money for government spending is being made available through the National Assembly and under the legislative bodies in the Southwest.

The auditing of government establishments is now being done by the auditor general of the Republic of South Africa.

The Ministerial Council also decided that for the present there will be no action with respect to building a government complex. The decision has, however, been made to identify the plot of ground behind the White Administration Building as an appropriate site for a future government complex.

The decision not to go ahead with the construction of a government complex was taken in light of greater priorities in the development of the country.

Because of the acute shortage in office accommodations in Windhoek, the decision has been made to go on with the planning of an office block for government departments.

7964

CSO: 4408

SWAPO ADMONISHED ON ITS NEGATIVE ATTITUDE

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 21 Nov 80 p 4

[Editorial: "SWAPO's Language"]

[Text] SWAPO got cold feet again when a multiparty conference on the dragging Southwest question was about to be clinched. Now the question is being asked as to whether it will serve any purpose to continue trying to negotiate with SWAPO.

While South Africa is being threatened with sanctions unless rapid progress is made on Southwest Africa's future independence, its viewpoint is that a multiparty conference is important, but it is seriously doubted that such a conference can bring about any sort of solution, even if SWAPO should agree to participate in it along with the other internal Southwest Africa parties.

Therefore the evident failure of the so-called "peace" attainable through a multiparty conference, but which is irreversibly heading for the old Rhodesia pattern, is much too conspicuous.

Evidently SWAPO understands only one language and that is the language from the barrel of an AK-47. The only way to move it to see other views is to give it a reply in that language...as the forces of the Southwest and of South Africa are now doing with a great deal of success.

It was the commander in chief of the military forces in the Southwest, Maj Gen Charles Lloyd who, while recently speaking before the Afrikaner Chamber of Commerce in Windhoek, stated that if no other way can be found, SWAPO will be destroyed.

It is now beginning to look as though this decision is more and more the obvious one that has to be taken.

For the Southwest and for South Africa, which irrespective of death and suffering have already had to sacrifice many millions to this struggle, while this money could have been used elsewhere in the interest of peaceful coexistence, and the development which this requires, this is not a pleasant prospect.

But this appears to be the only one.

7964

CSO: 4408

NEW PRIVATE SECTOR FOUNDATION ESTABLISHED

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] An enterprise which will concentrate on the promotion of social urban development in Southwest Africa was established yesterday in Windhoek.

The name of this new enterprise is Private Sector Foundation [PSS] and 29 companies are already members of it.

The foundation's board consists of nine known businessmen with Secretary of Waterways Charles Truebody as its executive director. He will be assuming his new position on 1 December.

The other members of the board are I.R.J. Williams (chairman), who is chief director of Shell SWA; Harold Pupkewitz, who directs 14 companies; Douglas Hoffs, the local director of the CDM; George Siddle, who directs the Barlow Group in the Southwest; David Godfrey, the director of the Rossing foundation; Desmond Mathews, the director of Trust and Mining; Martin Shipanga, the chairman of the Namibia Chamber of Commerce; and Larry Kritzing, who is a partner in a chartered accounting firm.

Yesterday Williams stated that the foundation is starting out with 750,000 rand in cash and with services being made available by various companies in Southwest Africa. He expects considerable participation and contribution from the private sector in the future.

Objectives

The objectives of the PSS are:

- the promotion of an all-inclusive code of employment;
- the promotion of housing standards and home ownership;
- the coordination and promotion of training aimed at improving the income potential of unskilled and semiskilled manpower and of small merchants.

Truebody described the present social-urban conditions among the less fortunate as "a critical area in terms of future social stability."

The PSS will be doing research on this problem and develop a program of assistance with emphasis on self-help and on the value of the system of free enterprise.

During the following months, the foundation's activity will concentrate mainly on research.

7964

CSO: 4408

SABC PROMOTING USE OF AFRIKAANS LANGUAGE

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 21 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] "The eager microphone calls upon the creativity of our people and helps them develop their writing skill. By so doing, the radio and television of today is providing an indispensable service in the propagation and enrichment of the Afrikaans language." This is what Prof W.L. Mouton, the chairman of the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation], board of directors, said in the course of the ATKV [Afrikaans Language Cultural Association] congress celebration.

"Ever since the establishment of the Afrikaans service of the SABC, during the second half of 1937, dedicated men and women have taken this occasion to promote and to enrich Afrikaans.

"Translations opened up our windows to an enriching world literature, while original word creations must have helped our technical language to keep in step with a developing world and to allow listeners to live through sports events with the aid of our own sport terminology."

Professor Mouton, the man who controls the mightiest medium--namely, the radio and television of South Africa--added that Radio RSA is carrying Afrikaans far beyond our borders.

Television is demonstrating the applicability and expressive power of our language through the medium of borrowings from other languages. At the same time the doors of thousands of English-speaking viewers are opened up to Afrikaans and thus the need for understanding Afrikaans, to learn and to enjoy it, is created.

"Television is a razor-sharp instrument which, if used responsibly, can establish new breakthroughs for our language."

Professor Mouton went on to point out that Afrikaans literature has outgrown its childhood shoes since 1930 and this can be demonstrated if one looks at its literature of the past 50 years.

"Today the joint responsibility of tempering and expanding our Afrikaans literature to a universal confirmation of its scholarliness rests upon our writers, critics, publishers and readers."

In the business world, it is possible for one now to detect a more favorable disposition toward Afrikaans by business enterprises normally using other languages.

The main language of enterprises is determined by the people controlling them. Up until the thirties there were but few business enterprises managed by Afrikaners.

"Despite the original backward position today we have the necessary terminology for conducting business in Afrikaans in almost every part of our country."

Mouton explained that due to the fact that we are living in a multilingual country the various languages are, consciously or unconsciously, competing with each other for a place of preference besides the mother language involved. On the surface, it would seem that Afrikaans ought to enjoy high regard because it is one of the official languages. It is employed as the mother language by two-thirds of the white community and by a large percentage of the colored community. The Afrikaner is beginning to play an ever-increasing role in the economy of the country and it is also the language of the ruling party and the language of the civil service.

Nevertheless, from a study carried out by G.K. Schuring, it would seem that knowledge of English is relatively strong in graphic values (reading and writing), while Afrikaans is relatively strong in acoustic (understanding and speaking) values.

The higher qualified people tend to choose English over Afrikaans and generally speaking English is more popular than Afrikaans. However, for practical considerations, Afrikaans is not being ignored by the blacks. Professor Mouton sums it up as follows: "English is the language of prestige, while Afrikaans has more pragmatic values."

Various factors are interacting for this state of affairs among black people. The black Afrikaans instructor seldom has more than an ST-8 certificate and a teaching diploma. There exists a lack of motivation trend for learning Afrikaans and the broken Afrikaans used by Afrikaans speakers in their contact with the black people does not contribute much to the spread of Afrikaans among the black people.

Interest for Afrikaans must be aroused among black people as this will certainly contribute to greater understanding and healthier human relations. This also holds true for learning the language of the black man.

Professor Mouton emphasized the necessity of mutual respect for the sake of selling our language to the compatriots speaking other languages.

"If we do not command their respect as humans, they will reject and scorn our language and this also applies to all people speaking other languages in our country."

7964

CSO: 4408

PLANS REPORTED UNDERWAY TO OUST KADUNA GOVERNOR

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 Dec 80 p 40

[Text] **P**LANS are now under way for the removal of the Kaduna State Governor, Alhaji Balarabe Musa. And this will be done before the end of 1981.

This was disclosed by the Majority Leader of the Kaduna State House of Assembly, Alhaji Dauda Mani in an interview with our staff reporter in Kaduna.

He said that the legislature had now got sufficient grounds to institute impeachment proceedings against the governor.

"In fact, members of the public are even blaming us for the delay in impeaching the governor", he said that "the delay does not mean we have no grounds to make that move".

Alhaji Mani disclosed that motion would soon be tabled in the House as a first step to removing the state's chief executive.

Already, he said, sufficient time had been given to the Governor to see reason and act within the framework of the Constitution. But, Alhaji Mani declared: "We now realise that waiting for reason on the part of the governor would be like embarking on a wild-

goose chase".

Asked whether Alhaji Balarabe was aware of the moves Alhaji Mani said

that the governor knew that there was little hope for him to remain in the office beyond 1981.

LEGISLATORS WALK OUT OVER PRP LEADERSHIP ISSUE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Dec 80 p 7

[Article by Yinka Kyesi Guedon]

[Text] PEOPLE'S Redemption Party (PRP) legislators pressing for a new party leadership in the House of Representatives staged a walk-out from the House on Monday.

Their action was sequel to Speaker Ume Ezeoke's ruling that the motion they filed for a change of PRP leadership in the House be struck out.

The motion, tabled last Friday, could not be debated because of the speaker's absence.

At Monday's sitting, Mr Ezeoke told the House that it was improper for him to entertain the motion since a court case over PRP crisis was still pending in court.

"It would not be proper for me to go into this issue when the court case over PRP crisis is still pending in a Lagos High Court," he said.

He, therefore, ruled that the motion be accordingly struck out.

At this stage, about 25 PRP members in the House filed out and assembled somewhere in the National Assembly premises where they held a meeting for about 15 minutes.

Speaking to newsmen after the meeting, a spokesman for the members, Malam Sule Lamido alleged that the speaker's inconsistency on the PRP issue was as a result of his (Speaker's) finan-

cial collusion with Malam Aminu Kano.

On why they wanted a new leadership, Malam Sule alleged that they were prompted by the fact that their leaders were transients, adding that "their presence for the business of the House is below the constitutional requirements."

He also accused the present leader, Alhaji M. Mustapha of fraud.

According to him, Alhaji Mustapha had on several occasions deleted names of PRP members travelling abroad, collected the tickets and enticade without proceeding on the journey.

He gave the names of two members who had been victims of the leader as Representatives Sitti Bako and Sarkin Adamu.

But commenting on this, Alhaji Mustapha said it was the duty of the party leader to approve the number of persons to accompany the various committees.

Malam Sule disclosed that the constitutional aspect on party split may be evoked if the situation did not improve.

According to him, moves to change the leadership had been a since last December 'with the speaker's knowledge'.

RUSSIANS REPORTED CONCERNED AT SLOW STEEL PACE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

RUSSIAN contractors handling the Ajakuta Steel Project have expressed grave concern over the delay in implementing the construction schedules for the project. Official sources disclosed that Russian concern arose from the delay by Nigeria to fulfil its contract obligations in respect of the civil engineering works whose contract was awarded in late September, two months behind schedule.

According to the sources, the steel ministry was due to deliver foundations for both the billet storehouse and the finished products by December 15, this year. Administration base was also due for delivery by the same period. Up till now work on the project site was only at the ground levelling stage, the sources said.

The Russians have already indicated that unless Nigeria fulfilled these obligations and approved the working schedules previously agreed to by the two parties, steel may not start rolling from the Ajakuta plant in 1983. Our sources further disclosed that the Russians reminded the Federal Government of the basic conditions for commissioning the small-section steel mill in June 1982.

One such condition, the sources said, was the commencement of civil works early in October, this year, as well as making first foundations ready for erecting steel structures by December.

1980.

It was pointed out that unless these working schedules are agreed and approved before the end of this month, the delay may have an adverse effect on the agreed date for commissioning of

the steel plant. It was understood that following agreement with Russian delegation in October this year, the master and working schedules of the Ajakuta plant should have been discussed in Moscow this month. It was a matter of concern, however, that the departure date for the Nigerian delegation to the talks was postponed on two occasions, the sources said.

According to the sources, the Federal Government has been advised by the Russians to ensure that schedules are agreed and approved not later than the end of this month so as to enable the contractors to start work without further delay.

FOREIGN LOANS FOR FEDERAL PROJECTS DETAILED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] **THIRTY** Federal Government projects are to be executed through foreign loans next year.

The projects estimated at N1,522,000,000 cover industrial, road, textile, telecommunications and paper mill ventures.

Provisions for them were made in the recurrent and capital estimates of the Federal Government in the next financial year.

The projects are Ajakuta Steel Complex (Steel plant) - N275,000,000; Delta Steel Company (plant) - N300,000,000; Delta Steel Complex (Township) - N50,000,000; South Chad irrigation project - N40,000,000, and three steel rolling mills - N131,000,000.

Onitsha-Enugu Road - N35,000,000; Goronyo Dam - N30,000,000; Ocean River Dam - N10,000,000; paper and pulp newsprint project (Okro-Iboku) - N12,000,000; Makurdi-Lafia Gini Road - N15,000,000; Warri-Benin-Okene-Ore-Shagamu Road - N30,000,000; Bauchi-Ningi-Gusau Road - N50,000,000.

Others are: Nitrogenous fertilizer project - N50,000,000; Lower Anambra irrigation and rice mill - N22,000,000; Jebba Paper Mill - N30,000,000; Iwopin Paper Mill - N30,000,000; and Electricity Supply project (NEPA) - N55,000,000.

Also provided for was a programme for the development of rural areas of the country.

Altogether, there are 19 items in the estimates totalling N82,148,000 earmarked for rural development.

They include Eghedo integrated development project for which N400,000 was earmarked, home economics extension and appropriate technology for rural women - N1,050,000; Kaduna State integrated agricultural development - N8,000,000; Sokoto State integrated agricultural development project - N8 million.

IMPACT OF OIL ON ECONOMY DISCUSSED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20, 21, 22 Nov 80

[Lecture by Phillip C. Asiodu, week of 9 November, Lagos]

[20 Nov 80 p 5]

[Text] IT is fair to observe that, the discussion of this subject, "The Impact of Petroleum on the Nigerian Economy," in this country has often, over the last few years, been characterized by a great deal of smoke and heat and very little light. It is also fair to observe that the commentators, even though not argued on the basis of available statistics and measurable developments, have been overwhelmingly critical and pessimistic.

Perhaps, the general consensus amongst our so-called intelligentsia is that there has been very little positive impact on the Nigerian Economy from the exploitation of our petroleum resources, and that such impact as there is, has been disruptive and negative.

I honestly believe that this view is very wrong judging by economic and developmental yardsticks and moreover it is politically dangerous for everyone regardless of party affiliation or status. But this is not to say that we have used the resources generated by oil optimally, or that there have been no distortions in certain sectors of the economy even though the impact has been very beneficial.

I believe that we should first of all construct a framework for our examination of this all important subject. How do we begin to measure and assess the "Impact of Petroleum on the Nigerian Economy"?

I would suggest that we approach our enquiry from the following

aspects: (1) The direct impact of petroleum measured by: (a) Direct contributions to National Income; (b) The generation of employment and manpower development, and the utilization of various factors of production in activities directly relating to petroleum exploration and production.

(2) Linkage effects (Industrial) resulting from initiatives of the oil industry or opportunities created by the industry e.g. — Petroleum refining — Petrochemical industries — Oil transportation. On the other side of the coin we should examine possible negative impact on other activities e.g. agriculture and fisheries.

(3) The indirect impact arising from government utilisation of the financial resources generated by the oil industry. Again, on the other side, we should assess the impact of rapidly increasing oil revenues on the quality of the management of public funds.

(4) Finally, we should explore the policies — economic dimension of the subject under the following headings: The impact on internal political relations — Centre versus States — Oil States versus non-oil states — Public sector in relation to the private sector — Distortions on consumption patterns and — The consequences from the explosion of the people's expectations.

Further, we should study the implications for our external economic and political relations particularly with our neighbours.

NATIONAL INCOME:

Now we shall examine the direct impact of petroleum on our National Income. As you are all aware the absolute size of the National Income and its rate of growth are a very common and useful measure of economic welfare.

I should begin this section by quoting the opening remarks of the then Honourable Minister of Finance, the late Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh in initiating the debate in March, 1981 in the House of Representatives on the "Sovereignty Budget" of 1981-82.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have it in command from H. E. the Governor-General to move that a Bill for an Act to appropriate the sum of fifty-two million, nine hundred and four thousand, two hundred and eighty pounds to the service of the year ending on thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two" be read a second time. That was the Minister's third Federal Budget — the size — just £104 million! It was not until 1984-85, I believe that the Federal Budget reached £100 million or \$200 million. And that was just fifteen years ago!

In 1979-1980 the Revised Revenue figures is \$13.880 billion and the Estimate for the 9 months April — December 1980 is \$11.880 billion. The difference in a period of 13 years is so great. It is almost unbelievable. And as we shall see, the difference is entirely due to the exploitation of our oil resources.

As we all know there were short lived exploration efforts just before the 1st and 2nd World Wars. The search for oil began in earnest after the 2nd World War. Oil exports began in 1957 with 300,000 tonnes or 2½ million barrels for the year. In 1958 it was only 5,000 barrels a day. It rose steadily and by 1966 it had reached 415,000 barrels a day only to fall with the crisis and civil war to 142,000 barrels a day in 1968. However, with the end of the civil war it rose sharply from 560,000 barrels a day in January 1970 to 2,000,000 barrels a day by August 1972. We had thus become established as a major world producer.

Even more significant than the increase in quantities were the increases in prices to follow after 1973.

But we should just look back a little. Scott R. Pearson in his book on "Petroleum and the Nigerian Economy" published in 1970 calculates the value added to the Gross National Product as £7.7 million in 1963 and £32.0 million in 1967 and payments to the government amounted to £5.0 million and £27.0 million respectively.

The World Oil Industry was then completely dominated by seven major Western oil companies – often called the seven sisters. They conspired to keep the market oil price, Arab Light, artificially low and unchanging from 1940-71. Reduced from the 1948 price of \$2.00 it stood at \$1.00 a barrel from 1960 to 1971. After epoch-making negotiations in Tripoli, Lagos and Teheran in 1971 posted prices were increased by about 40-50 cents a barrel and our effective revenues rose from about 90 cents a barrel to about \$1.65 dollars a barrel. That was OPEC victory then! Significant, but a far cry from the price of Bonny Light today, nine years later, of \$37.00 a barrel!

The impact of these developments on our National Income and our capacity to generate resources for development has naturally been very dramatic.

The 1st National Plan 1966-1972 was to cost £184 million. Actual Capital Expenditure during the period was £85 million or \$170 million. The size of the 1982 – 1988 Plan was £1183 million or about \$2.2 billion, that of the 1990 – 1994 Plan was \$3.2 billion. In comparison the investment

Programme of the 1975-80 Plan amounted to \$30 billion and it assumed near 100% financing by national savings as opposed to the 50% dependence on foreign aid assumed in previous plans and never attained.

Summing up the contrast the authors of the Third National Plan had this to say: "It has been possible to paint this rather optimistic picture of the Nigerian economy mainly because of recent improvements in the prices of crude petroleum and in the tax rules applicable to the industry. Furthermore, the decision of government to acquire substantial equity participation in the industry will increase the impact of the oil industry on the rest of the economy. While oil will account for about 40% of the Gross Domestic Product during the Plan period, its contributions to government revenues and foreign exchange earnings will be approximately 80%. The main strategy of the Third Plan therefore, is to put the impact of petroleum on the economy on a more permanent footing by internalising the rapid growth in that sector through the sectoral investment programmes and the policy package articulated elsewhere in this document.

The projected levels of oil output should not be regarded as Plan targets as such. They are based on an assessment of the productive capacity of the sector but actual output will depend on prevailing international market conditions as well as overall policy on the management of national resources."

The contents and achievements of these national plans will be discussed in greater detail later in assessing the economic impact of the utilisation by government of the financial resources created by the exploitation of petroleum.

EMPLOYMENT:

Next, we wish to consider the impact on employment and the development of higher level manpower.

Of its very nature the oil industry is capital and equipment-intensive and employs a relatively small number of people considering its financial importance. All the employees in the industry in Nigeria would number less than 10,000. Management, supervisory and skilled people

would constitute not more than 1,500 persons – this for an industry whose export turnover currently exceeds \$20,000 million.

At the beginning of the search for oil in a country the first priority is usually to create through incentives and other policy measures a climate in which companies with the necessary financial resources and know-how are attracted to explore as intensively as possible in order to discover commercially exploitable deposits of oil. Then it becomes a question of encouraging them to commence production and to increase the rate of production as rapidly as possible. At that stage, policy is usually less concerned with maximising the returns from oil to the economy lest in the circumstances prevailing before 1973 the foreign companies are frightened away.

It is fair to observe that we in Nigeria, in concert with other members of OPEC in the Middle East and in North Africa as well as in Latin America, many of whom preceded us in the field of oil production, passed through this stage. It was only towards the end of the decade of the 60s, and in particular after the civil war, that the Nigerian Government was able to turn its attention towards increasing the impact of petroleum on the Nigerian economy in its various aspects.

As regards manpower development, the government stipulated quite clearly in the Petroleum Decree of 1969 that all oil companies producing in Nigeria should within 10 years of the commencement of production have Nigeriansed their most senior positions up to at least 75 per cent and the other cadres by 100 per cent. Within this framework officials in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Inspectorate Division in the Ministry of Mines and Power became stricter in their processing of applications of oil companies for expatriate quota.

However, it must be confessed that although there were a few Nigerians of the best quality in some senior positions, the speed of Nigerianisation of the higher technical and professional positions in the oil industry was very slow. This was very difficult at the beginning of the Nigerian National Oil Corporation in 1971 to

find ready-made top level staff who could be spared from the producing companies to man the key divisions of the NNOC.

Yet with the added leverage obtained from the Participation Agreements negotiated with the oil companies from 1973 onwards and with a sizeable training budget of NNOC quicker progress was made in training Nigerians and enabling them to assume still higher responsibilities. In addition, Petroleum Training Institute was started in Warri in 1975 for the production of technicians.

It is fair to conclude that in terms of the generation of employment and the development of skilled manpower the oil industry in Nigeria after 23 years of production and exportation has not really made a significant on general development.

Again with regard to the employment of indigenous local services, for example, seismic work, civil engineering and supplies of various materials, the results have also been poor partly through the original policies of the oil companies, and partly through the unwillingness of Nigerians to engage effectively in such activities.

[21 Nov 80 pp 5, 7]

[Text]

INDUSTRIAL EFFECTS:

We should now turn our attention to the second aspect, that is, the industrial linkage effects from the operations of the oil industry. Within five years from the commercial discovery of oil in Nigeria, the Nigerian Government took steps to begin the construction of the first petroleum refinery. When it was commissioned in 1985 it made Nigeria self-sufficient then as regards gasoline and diesel for motor vehicles and kerosene for domestic uses. We, however, still had to import aviation fuel, lubricants and other special ore products. But certainly the first refinery was an important contribution to the economy.

Again in 1978 and more recently, this year, second and third petroleum refineries were commissioned at Warri and Kaduna respectively. In full production these three refineries would cover a much wider range of petroleum products and make us nearly self-sufficient in conventional petroleum products up till about 1983. Given however the phenomenal rate of the expansion of petroleum consumption in this country, and the absence of an overall energy policy which will increase our utilisation of other sources of energy such as coal and lignite and associated gas, this rate of expansion will require the commissioning of another major refinery by about 1985.

Nigeria has been able to save some foreign exchange which would have been paid to refiners abroad. Equally important, the refineries give us security of supply of vitally needed petroleum products.

Some of you may recall the very anxious two weeks at the beginning of the civil war when the oil companies suddenly informed the Federal Government that there were no stocks of petroleum products at the bulk storage depots at Apapa and elsewhere in the country. Emergency measures had to be taken, including seeking Russian assistance to divert to Lagos a Soviet tanker carrying petroleum products. Without petroleum supplies the war effort and economy would have grounded to a halt. Of course, in the wake of such energetic reaction, in the event, the oil companies "managed" to find oil products in time.

While there are many West African countries which have built refineries based on imported crude petroleum, there is no doubt that the economics of operating refineries based on local crudes is much more positive and the spectacular programme of refinery development in Nigeria has been directly linked to our position as producers of petroleum.

With regard to other directly linked industrial activities e.g. the development of a petrochemical industry to serve our rapidly expanding plastics fabrication industries, textile industries, and industries to produce fertilizers, etc. we have very little to show for more

than a decade of planning and talking and negotiating. The reasons for this failure, in developing industries especially in a sector where we could have achieved a dramatic increase in the value added from our petroleum and so contributed directly to our national income and earned considerable foreign exchange savings as well, will be examined in greater detail when we discuss the general question of the utilisation of Government revenues from oil.

Again in relation to the development of a tanker fleet to carry a part of our oil exports and thereby earn additionally whatever margins are available from such activities, the result is one of failure to exploit past opportunities. And in this, we are very backward compared with other OPEC countries.

It is not that good proposals have not been received and processed but it is a question of constantly changing priorities by different administrations of the country. Given also the amount of imported steel pipes, pumps and metres we import for the oil industry and the several very good manufacturing proposals received, we should by now be producing such items and so increased the impact of oil on the Nigerian economy thereby. We have failed to do so.

The conclusion from this survey must be that in terms of the development of directly linked industrial development, and the generation of employment, or the

the development of highly skilled manpower the country has failed to make such progress as it could have made from the exploitation of our oil resources. Yet, however, as I said earlier there has been a dramatic impact of oil on the Nigerian economy and a beneficial one too, and it is from the examination of the third set of issues — namely the impact arising from government utilisation of the revenues from oil that we can more clearly see the benefits we have derived so far from the oil industry.

We have earlier noted the significant increase in the Second National Plan, 1970-74, over the First Plan of 1962-63, and the tremendous size of the 1975-80 Plan which is totally explained by the increased availability of financial resources arising from the taxes paid by the oil industry. Indeed the Second Plan called for a capital expenditure of N3.2 billion and estimated that the Gross Domestic Product would grow from N3.038 billion in 1969-70 to N3.987 billion in 1973-74 in real terms. It envisaged a growth rate of 6.6% over the period. It projected that the sectoral contributions to the Gross National Products would be Agriculture — 44.2%, Mining — 13.4%, and Manufacturing and Crafts — 12.4%.

In fact the GDP at current cost rose from N9.442 billion in 1970-71 to N14.410 billion in 1974-75 and an overall growth rate of over 8% was achieved. In arriving at this it was found that in fact Agriculture and Manufacturing contributed only 24.7% and 4.8% respectively while Mining — in this case mainly petroleum — contributed 45.1% instead of planned 13.4%. It is clear, therefore, that one great impact of petroleum was to make possible a much higher level of consumption and national savings and these are significant economic benefits.

During the Second Plan period it was possible to repair the destruction and damage of the civil war and to put back the economy on reasonable footing largely because of the increased availability resources from oil.

Coming nearer to the present, the Third Plan which is about to end called for gross capital formation rising from N2.6 billion in 1974-75 to N9.1 billion in 1979-80 representing 30.8% of GDP to 29.4% of GDP.

These are certainly remarkable targets made wholly possible by availability of money from oil.

I know that it was claimed sometime ago in some quarters that the government-induced depression of our economy in 1977-78 was due to wrong projections of resources to be earned from oil during the plan period. Such claims must have been made by officials who did not read the plan properly. I have quoted already the section dealing with oil accounts in the plan and the caveat written into it. What they did not know — and as officials we should

always be objective and thorough in promoting the ends of the government of the day — is that the finance projections were conservative and did not flow from the physical scenario of possible maximum development of our oil exports written into sections of the plan.

What they also failed to point out to their political bosses were the distortions particularly on cash-flows introduced by delaying productive self-financing industrial schemes which in 1975 were ready for execution of contracts e.g. Warri Refinery, Internal Pipeline network,

tank farms etc. while they accelerated the infrastructure and educational projects; as well as the introduction of non-plan projects e.g. the new Federal Capital project — emanently desirable as it may be.

But indeed in fact the actual revenues earned in 1975 to 1980 amounted to N39.50 billion as compared with Third Plan projections of N43.78 billion. That is 90% success and not bad at all! And if we add the over \$2.7 billion of lost sales opportunities due essentially to wrong and uncompetitive prices adopted for our oil in 1977 to 1978 the nearness of plan projections to actual realised revenues would have been much closer still.

INDIRECT IMPACT:

Now let us analyse the investment targets in the various sectors of the plan and actual achievement both for the 1970-74 plan and the 1980-85 plan. We find at once that the bulk of the planned expenditure is for infrastructural activities. Thus major allocations in the current plan call for 6.5

billion Naira for land transport, 3.9 billion Naira for telecommunications, 964 million Naira for water transport, 2.83 billion Naira for education and N1.05 billion for water resources, and this could be compared with 637.3 million Naira for agriculture. Even more striking than the plan allocations are the results achieved. We discovered that during the Second Plan, while roads and electricity achieved their targets by up to about 70 per cent the performance of industry and agriculture was very disappointing.

With regard to agriculture, it is often claimed that because of the development of petroleum, agriculture was neglected. I do not think this is whole truth. I shall quote this extract from Professor Arthur Lewis' 'Reflections on Nigeria's Economic Growth' published in Paris in 1967. He estimated that "between 1950-53 to 1961-63 the overall index for Southern Nigeria prices paid to farmers fell from 100 to 73 while that for wages paid by the Federal Government to unskilled labour increased from 100 to 297."

This was before, oil became significant. Therefore, the decline in our agricultural production, or rather its failure to keep pace with the rate of development in other sectors, is largely explained by the incentives and rewards available in agriculture relative to those obtaining in other sectors. Not until recently, with the greatly increased producer prices and subsidized inputs for farming, has the government begun earnestly to try to stimulate agricultural development.

Again one must observe that while it is true that oil helps to mask the consequences of failing agriculture, and that this could not have been masked for so long, or be absorbed by the Nigerian economy without the benefits of oil, it is equally true that the absence of oil does not necessarily stimulate government to pay the critical attention needed to the development of more productive agriculture. The examples of Liberia and Ghana on the West Coast of Africa are eloquent in this regard.

I believe, however, that there are a number of critically important things we should be doing in the agricultural sector which we are not doing sufficiently. A more extensive programme of profitable producer prices for all major foodstuffs should be introduced. At the same time we should set effective country-wide government-financed buying organisations to buy from the farmers at harvest time all their products they are willing to sell to the government buying organisation. But it should be voluntary. Farmers should be free to sell elsewhere if they will make better profits elsewhere. Such producer prices should be fixed taking into account the prices of fertilisers and other essential inputs which the farmer would need to buy from effective and efficient private commercial distributors of such inputs including tractor and other equipment services.

The government should not engage directly in wasteful importation of fertiliser mountains - imports which are often mis-timed and are not sustainable. We have seen that the political and civil service machinery cannot do such things efficiently.

Together with setting up well-funded buying organisations, the government should set up directly on its own where necessary and better still, where possible, encourage private interests to set up processing, freezing and storage organisations all over the country to reduce the annual enormous losses of foodstuffs, sometimes estimated at as high as 40 per cent of harvests due to pests and the weather.

In releasing such food already purchased from farmers at guaranteed producer prices, and stored in good conditions, the government can directly apply whatever level of subsidy it considers desirable in keeping with reducing the rate of inflation and alleviating the suffering of the masses.

This is where we must learn from the conflicting examples of America, Russia and the Common

Market.

Now, these are not new ideas. The new attitude we need if we are to increase the impact of oil revenues in this regard is to boldly and freely use imported foreign expertise, and foreign-controlled enterprises as well to achieve these things. Foreigners cannot uproot and take away the farms they develop nor can we fail to benefit from the production of abundant food in Nigeria even by foreign-owned farms. And we must have confidence in the ability of our people to emulate good practices and to compete effectively.

Certainly the massive investment and improvement of roads in Nigeria has been phenomenal. I believe that this is one area in which the impact of oil revenues has been greatly felt. Under the Second Plan 3,250 kilometres of roads were reconstructed and tarred. At the end of the plan a further 4,000 kilometres of roads and over 30 bridges were under construction. Under the Third Plan the Federal Government committed itself to responsibility for 27,000 kilometres of Trunk A and B roads and was actually to be involved in a programme of over 31,000 kilometres of roads.

There is no doubt that the network and quality of roads which exist in Nigeria today are far superior to what obtains elsewhere in Africa. Access of rural areas to urban markets has been greatly facilitated. Indirect though this is, it has a great beneficial impact on the development of agriculture and the transformation of the rural areas and this is something we tend to neglect in our criticisms of the use to which oil money has been put.

[Text]

Again, in other areas, particularly education, water resources development, telecommunications, development of ports, harbours and so forth, enormous sums have expended to create facilities for a rapidly expanded level of economic activity. Such infrastructural expenditure could not have been financed by foreign aid. Indeed, it has been made possible only because we had resources of oil to fall back on. Certainly, if given the credit worthiness generated by our position as oil producers, we were able boldly to produce projects and to invest in directly productive sectors of industry and agriculture, we would today be enjoying a more visible impact of oil on the economy. But why has this not been possible?

I believe that these are the serious issues to which groups such as yours in the public service, and this includes not only the civil service but also the universities should address themselves. I believe we have largely failed in translating our oil revenues into more farms and industries, greater employment, faster transfer of technology because of our lack of executive capacity to manage the conception and implementation of such desirable projects.

This has been due, I believe, to the premature exclusion of foreign expertise in certain vital sectors. Such expertise could have been realistically reconciled with the legitimate demand for indigenisation. Our problems have been compounded by arrogant self-confidence often due to ignorance of what obtains elsewhere in the world and of the extent to which rapid progress must be based on borrowed expertise and technology even if admittedly for a temporary period.

In the present circumstances, it is right to ask how we can accelerate the rate of industrial and agricultural development and thereby the impact of oil. Personally, I participated in the expansion of public sector control to many vital sectors of the

economy. While I do not believe that we should change policy with regard to the control of strategic industries like petroleum or the banking and finance sector, I believe that the time has come to re-examine to what extent our government procedures as opposed to basic policies are beginning to hinder rather than advance development.

I certainly do not think that some of the instruments of financial control which we have imposed over the last two years are anything but harmful. Credit guidelines which limit the amount of credit to be given by the banks for investment in productive agriculture and industry, while at the same time we close the door to imported goods in those sectors are contradictory and harmful. Many of the foreign exchange control instruments have had the opposite effect of inducing faster and larger outflows of funds than would have been the case.

The stingy and slow approach to granting Income Tax Reliefs, and Approved User Incentives to the manufacturing industry have made Nigeria unattractive to foreign investors and extremely frustrating for indigenous investors.

These problems are now compounded by a confusion of the political and policy role in a ministry. A confusion of policy roles with that of the detailed implementation of projects and government decisions by the civil servants and officials of parastatals. There is no doubt that it is vital to accelerate the pace of the approval and issuing of necessary permits for private sector projects. Once projects have been vetted and submitted to the superior organs of the government and such projects have been approved, the whole country, including the politicians stand to gain more from effective decentralisation which enables competent and trained officials to implement such projects speedily.

I think it is important in this connection to restate that the

country is now suffering a great deal from the demoralisation of the public service in recent years. Whatever the performance of one or two individuals, there should be no doubt that the vast majority of public servants are patriotically committed and they stand to benefit as much as other classes from the rapid development of Nigeria. They equally stand to benefit from the political stability which would follow from all the governments of the federation particularly the Federal Government succeeding in their programmes and in improving lot of the masses and the less privileged classes.

Once this basic conjunction of objectives is accepted, it calls for greater characterisation and more skilled human engineering and leadership to ensure that the various sectors of the executive contribute harmoniously to the achievement of better resources. There is necessarily a learning process to be followed. One cannot, therefore, but deplore the recent occasions for public criticism of the public service. The conditions of public servants are on the whole much less attractive than those of people of equal competence employed in the private sector or in their own businesses.

Because of their pivotal positions in relation to the public, and in being custodians of all the means by which the government can execute its policies the service has a special role to play in liberalising and accelerating administrative procedures in order to remove obstacles to the translation of our increasing oil revenues into successful productive projects in all sectors in the plan.

It is as you all know, again the fashion these days to see economic policy questions in their political context hence my reference to the politico-economic dimension of petroleum. First, as regards our internal political relations, we cannot ignore the fact that there is

a divergence of views between states in which oil is exploited and the states which do not have oil resources. The military era saw a drastic reduction of the revenues accruing to the oil states on the basis of the derivation principle. Indeed by reducing the royalties to be paid to the oil states to as low as 20 per cent and with the vastly increased earnings from the Petroleum Profits Tax accruing to the Federal Government, and with the increased emphasis given to population as a basis for allocating federal revenues, the oil states now consider themselves to be very badly treated.

Like in many other oil areas of the world, the regions where oil is found in this country are very inhospitable. They are mainly in swamps and creeks. They require massive injection of money if their conditions, and standards of living are to compare with what obtains elsewhere in the country where possibilities of agriculture and diversified industry are much greater.

There is a mingling acceptance of the special needs of oil areas in the latest proposals being discussed by the government but I, believe there is a long way to go to meet the claims of the oil producing areas which see themselves losing non-replaceable resources while replaceable and permanent resources of agriculture and industry are being developed elsewhere largely with the oil revenues. Given however, the small size and population of the oil producing areas it is not cynical to observe that even if the resentments of oil producing states continue they cannot threaten the stability of the country nor affect its continued economic development.

Again there is the question that on the wings of rapidly rising oil revenues the Federal Government has been able during the military period to extend its role and effectively to create a fait accompli in the division of powers between the centre and the states which has been written into the current Constitution of Nigeria. I believe that on the whole the

ability of the centre to mobilise such resources from oil and to intervene all over the country, and to finance the state-programme which, in effect, has created more than a dozen growth centres all over the country in the last 10 years has led to faster and more general development and the greater spatial dispersion of modern sector activities than would have otherwise been the case. All of these have had a positive impact on the improvement of economic welfare of Nigerians generally.

It may well be argued that the expectations of the people have been inflated by the steeply rising announcements of increases in government expenditure due to oil. There have also been some examples of conspicuous consumption. At the same time, the failure to communicate effectively the long-term benefits to be derived from the tremendous infrastructural improvements financed by oil coupled with deliberate negative political propaganda have led to a general questioning whether in fact there has been a reckless waste of public funds and a diminishing sense of responsibility in the administration of public funds. One can only observe that however vicious the rumours and the campaign, on the few occasions when these matters have been tested by objective enquiries it has not been possible to establish that abuse and waste have been the major problem impeding our development. As a matter of fact our failures are to be explained by our general unprofessional and amateurish conduct of our economy and political affairs and a mis-reading of the true meaning of self-reliance.

I wish to conclude by restating again that the exploitation of our oil resources has opened up for Nigeria a tremendous scope, unique in Africa, for rapid economic and social development.

By far the bulk of the greatly increased resources from oil has

been publicly saved and has financed a tremendous programme of infrastructural expansion and improvement. The figures of the plans — 900 million Naira in 1960-1962, 2.2 billion Naira in 1962-1968, 3.2 billion Naira in 1970-1974 and 30.0 billion Naira in 1975-1980, or 100 million Sovereignty Budget in 1961-62 compared with 11.8 billion Naira in nine months of 1980 underscore the vastly altered circumstances.

These vast developments of infrastructure and education will soon begin to yield dramatically visible benefits. They will have positive indirect impact on the productive sectors of agriculture and industry while enhancing more even development in this country.

It is also true that we have not made as much progress as would have been possible in directly productive sectors of agriculture and industry. But such failures are to be explained by shortage of manpower, unfortunate and unprogrammed political upheavals and a wrong mix of public policies. Such a wrong mix of policies is evident elsewhere in the developing world and is not necessarily the consequence of the availability of large oil revenues.

It is, however, positive and true that we have had the good fortune of oil revenues to mitigate and mask the consequences of such wrong choices and of inadequate political generalship of cohesion.

With the lessons we have learnt and, I hope are learning, we have indeed a unique opportunity to utilise more optimally and with more immediately visible beneficial impact on the economy the revenue flowing from our natural endowments of significant reserves of oil and gas. I pray we shall succeed.

GOVERNMENT TO TRAIN INDIGENOUS MANPOWER FOR INDUSTRY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by M. A. Aliyu Biu]

[Text] It is now imperative for the Federal Government to train a large number of indigenous manpower, to service the growing needs of the nation's economy.

Announcing this in Jos, capital of Plateau State during his official visit to the Industrial Training Fund (ITF), yesterday, the Minister of State in the Federal Ministry of Industries, Dr I.J. Igbeni, said that this was aimed at promoting industrial growth in the country.

Dr Igbeni explained that while basic skills could be developed in government supported vocational training institutions, manufacturers should also develop apprenticeship schemes and other forms of in-plant training for their labour needs.

The minister said that the present administration in the country believed that all talks of economic independence will remain empty until this had been achieved.

He explained that this was why President Shagari announced the highest allocation of funds to the industrial sector in his budget proposals to the National Assembly, last week, for the provision of the necessary infrastructure.

Dr Igbeni, however, hoped that manufacturers would be willing to co-operate with the ITF to bring

about an effective manpower development growth for the country.

He, however, lamented that about 1,000 liable contributors to the Fund are defaulters.

Speaking earlier, the Director of the Fund, Alhaji Lawal Tudun-Wada, said that the functions to be carried out by the Fund in the Fourth National Plan Period, are focussed on efficiency and increased productivity.

NORSPIN TEXTILE PLANT OF KADUNA CLOSES, 3,000 JOBLESS

Financial Losses Cited

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Dec 80 pp 1, 7

[Article by Owen Anikwue]

[Text] **OVER 3,000 junior and senior employees of a Kaduna based textile factory — Norspin Limited — have been laid off by the company.**

In a letter dated December 1, 1980, and addressed to the general secretary of the Norspin branch of the Textile, Garment and Tailoring Senior Staff Association of Nigeria, the General Manager of Norspin Limited, Mr. L. Hodgson, stated that "a situation has arisen which has forced the company reluctantly, to close down its operations with effect from the date of this letter."

The general manager's letter said: "The effect of this decision is that all permanent employees except those being retained for essential duties have become redundant from that date."

But in a reaction yesterday, the Staff Association of Norspin Limited, described the action of the general manager as "an economic exploitation of Nigerians."

The general secretary of the association, Mr. I.M. Elayo, told the New Nigerian in an interview yesterday that the issue was being taken up

[portion missing]

general manager said, had fallen by over 25 per cent at the time of folding up.

Mr. Hodgson gave the reasons

for the folding up as heavy. The general manager however, financial losses the company said there was no hope of suffered in the year ended in September, this year.

Unreliable electricity supply from NEPA, he said, resulted in loss of production and additional cost with higher increase in tariff.

The general manager said acute water shortage during the year seriously affected production volumes.

Increases in wages and salaries implemented under the national minimum wage and payment of arrears to April 1, this year, without being able to increase selling prices sufficiently under the government guidelines to defray the additional costs, he said, dealt a serious blow to the financial strength of the company.

Mr. Hodgson also identified what he described as "fierce and unfair competition from smuggled textiles which shows no sign of decreasing", as one of the major reasons that worsened the financial position of the company.

He gave other reasons as "unavailability of sufficient quantities and quality of Nigerian cotton lint and the delay in granting the company the necessary approval to import cotton from other sources."

Additional operating costs are due to increases in the prices of raw materials including cotton chemicals, dye stuffs and other processing and packaging requirements," he said.

Peaceful Demonstration

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Dec 80 pp 1, 21

[Article by Mustapha Tor Waya]

[Text] THOUSANDS of workers from all textile factories in Kaduna town yesterday peacefully marched in the city to protest against the mass dismissal of their colleagues by the Noraspin textile company on Monday.

The demonstrators told the Deputy Governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Abba Musa Rima, that Noraspin (Nig.) Limited had locked out about 3,000 workers on Monday without prior notice.

The workers told the deputy governor that the company's action was a violation of the collective agreement between the employers' association and the workers' union.

He accused the company of using police to disperse workers who, he alleged, were summarily dismissed without

their benefits paid to them.

He said it had become the fashion to dismiss textile workers on what he described as flimsy excuses, citing the recent closure of Nortex company and the retrenchment of over 1,000 staff of the Kaduna Textile Limited (KTL), as examples.

Replying, Alhaji Abba Musa Rima, assured the workers of the state government's determination to help to get the company reopened as soon as possible.

He said the closure of the textile company, coming soon after the closure of Nortex company and the mass dismissals at the KTL, were attempts to destabilise the state.

He said the closure of

PEACEFUL MARCH

Noraspin more or less confirmed his fears because, according to him, the company did not deem it necessary to inform the state government before taking the action even though it was aware of what problems the action was going to cause the people in Kaduna State generally.

He advised the demonstrators not to take the law into their hands and to continue to exercise patience while his government sought a solution to the problem.

British Management Accused

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Dec 80 p 13

[Text] THE British management of the Noraspin Limited, Kaduna, has been accused of concealing the real motive behind its decision to close down the textile mill, last Monday. The mill began its operations in 1964.

Speaking to the New Nigerian in his office yesterday, the deputy general secretary and Head of Education and Research of the National Union of Textile, Garment and Tailoring Workers of Nigeria, Mr. Adams E. Oshorinde, alleged that there had been an on-going disagreement between the Chinese technical partners and the British management over profit sharing.

According to Mr. Oshorinde, the Chinese technical partners who, he said, felt they bore most of the production burden, wanted a more equitable share of profits than they were now receiving and had also accused the British management of transferring considerable part of the

mill's income back to Britain, through ingenious ways, such as the constant importation of obsolete equipment and chemicals which were often left in the premises to rot and later replaced with fresh supplies, he said.

The Chinese partners' proposals, he said, were, however, rejected by the British management which led to the decision to close down the mill, he added.

According to Mr. Oshorinde, the Chinese were reliably understood to have indicated their preparedness to take over the operations of the mill, after its present liabilities such as payment of full entitlements to the dismissed workers had been settled by the present management.

The union's deputy general secretary further alleged that the group financial adviser to Noraspin, Mr. Morlat, was responsible for influencing the management to dismiss the

entire workers. He said he suspected that similar fate awaited workers of other textile mills such as Nortex and United Nigeria Textiles in Kaduna, because they were also enjoying the services of Mr. Morlat, as a financial adviser.

The stand of the union as at now he explained, is that they have rejected the management's mass dismissal circular on grounds that each worker was employed on individual basis and given separate appointment letters, and as such their termination should take similar mode instead of a general circular. They were therefore, still staff of the mill legally, he added.

The workers have not been paid their full entitlements, he said, adding that they were also locked out by the management before they were declared redundant, contrary to the existing labour regulations of the country.

See another story on Page One.

LOKOJA DAM TO PRODUCE 2,000 MEGAWATTS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] **THE proposed Lokoja dam project will be executed.**

The new hydro-electric power station, three times bigger than the Kainji Dam and capable of producing about 2,000 megawatts of electricity, would be in the interest of the country.

The dam would, in conjunction with other NEPA power installations produce more than three quarters of the required electricity supply for the whole country.

These facts were made known by the NEPA Director of Operations for Kainji Region, Mr. Jimo Layode, while addressing a group of journalists currently undertaking a tour of NEPA installations throughout the country.

Mr. Layode explained that the Kainji Dam which is capable of producing 760 megawatts of electricity from eight turbines situated at the dam would, when completed, assist greatly in minimising the rampant power failure in the country.

He said that Federal Government decided not to commission four other power units of the same

dam because of the drastic effects of the drought of 1977-78 which, he said, greatly affected the water level of the dam.

He then announced that power-generating stations were also being planned for Sapele, Shiroro and Egbine which is in Lagos State. He said these were all under construction.

He said when all these projects were commissioned in 1988 the stations would be able to cope with the electricity demand of the whole country.

Commenting on the Kainji Dam specifically, Mr. Layode explained that though there were 980 Nigerian members of staff at the project, shortage of spare parts for maintenance purposes had hampered smooth operation of the project.

A group calling itself the Lokoja Indigenous Progressive Union had recently protested against the construction of the dam in Lokoja because it claimed about 17,000 people in the area would be displaced, in addition to depriving the people of fertile land for farming.

ALUMINUM PLANT TO BE ESTABLISHED IN KANO

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Nov 80 p 11

[Article by Abdulhamid Babatunde]

[Text] A MODERN aluminium manufacturing factory is to be established at Gunduwa in Gezawa Local Government area of Kano State.

The factory will cost 4.8 million Naira and is an expansion of the Kwari Aluminium (Nigeria) Limited established in Kano in 1977 at 2.1 million Naira.

These facts were disclosed at a press conference in Kano during the signing of contract for the construction of the new factory between Kwari Aluminium and Yakamata Construction Company, Kano.

Speaking on the occasion, Alhaji Garba A.D. Inuwa, chairman of the Yakamata Group of Companies revealed that about 1,300 people will be employed in the new factory and 70 per cent of them will come from the local government area. He also announced plans for another 15 million Naira aluminium extension plant expected to be ready in 1982.

The Gunduwa Factory will produce aluminium doors, windows, partitions in addition to furniture and roofing sheets.

The chairman explained that the factory was being sited at a rural area in response to the state government's calls. He assured the public that the products would be of high quality and a five-year rust-free guarantee would be offered.

Alhaji Abdulsameer Ismaila, general manager of Yakamata Construction Company said at the ceremony that

the new factory premises would be ready in six months. The Yakamata Group has eight companies dealing in various industrial and commercial ventures with headquarters in Kano.

BRIEFS

SENATOR ASKS 100,000-MAN ARMY--One way to save money is to reduce the present strength of the Nigerian Army to 100,000 men, a Senator has argued. Debating the general principles of revenue allocation, which entered day two on Wednesday, Senator Idrisa Kadi (GNPP, Borno) said the current army strength was too high. Hardly had he finished the sentence that Colonel Ahmadu Ali interposed: "In Nigeria? Then you are not serious". Ignoring the cut-in, Senator Kadi, the former GNPP Senate leader, insisted that a well-trained and equipped small army was better than a large, ill-trained one. He said the Federal Government could further conserve its revenue through a reduction in "political appointments" and stoppage of financial aids to other countries. "Thousands of Nigerians are suffering. The Federal Government should mainly concentrate on our foreign service", he advised. Senator Kadi said Federal authorities should relinquish the agricultural, educational and health sectors to states. He explained that it was his desire that the Federal Government should have enough funds to shoulder its manifold responsibilities. In his mind, he said, the Federal Government deserves 50 per cent from the distributable account states should take 40 per cent and local government 10 per cent. Joining the debate, Senator Victor Akan (NPN, Cross River) said the Revenue Allocation Bill would more than any other single law shape the future of the country and determine the prospects of her stability and peace. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Nov 80 p 32]

CSO: 4420

NATIONALIST PARTY ENDANGERED BY SCHISM

Old Rivalries and Present Problems

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 12 Nov 80 p 10

[Article by Willem de Klerk: "Nationalist Party Tensions and Back Stabbing"]

[Text] After all this it must never again be said that newspapers are stirring up tensions in the Nationalist Party (NP).

All the newspapers did but their duty in reporting the upsetting things which Dr Piet Goosen, the member of the Provincial Council for Waterkloof (Pretoria), had to say.

He asserted that the demonstrable underhanded doings in Transvaal's NP are directed against the prime minister's course of policy. He is indignant over the fact that NP representatives are soft-soaping people with a "yes...but" attitude with respect to policy.

Newspapers have also been reporting that Dr A.P. Treurnicht is denying these accusations and that he is demanding to know the reason why they were made.

His strong stand on separate development has also been quoted over and over again by the media.

Scheming

Fielding reports undeniably confirm that some candidates, aspiring candidates, officials and representatives are involved in all sorts of policy in-fighting, provincial power considerations, anti-P.W. Botha whisperings and headshaking about some turns in the policy.

Is this an organized plotting and planned strategy to undermine the prime minister's authority?

This question can be answered by the very people involved in this, but there is a difference between suspicions and examples.

The fact that there is talk against the present government from within the NP itself and that seeds of doubt are being sown purposely, cannot be denied.

Thus, for instance, some people are channeling the uneasiness of educators in the direction of making it appear that the prime minister is the fly in the ointment as far as this matter is concerned. Also the fact that Pretoria's MPs are allowing the city council to have its way on all sorts of apartheid enforcements is being interpreted as going along with this local option and this is being used as a cover for assuming a stand.

In some circles and constituencies this has become a sort of mutual interplay...with the voters or the spokesmen from constituencies balking and the representatives fearing the "people's reaction;" this in turn again spurs the representatives to have a say in the matter, but to mute themselves when it comes to having to give reasons for the policy, and to lead the way if it comes down to throwing suspicion on somebody.

This sort of thing has been going on for a long time (and this has been recorded in writing on a number of occasions)...the government is being stabbed in the back by its own people and supporters.

The Cape

Where is the rub?

There is resistance against what is being referred to as the "Cape's domineering trend." Transvaal, its NP leader and the other leaders are thus reportedly being disregarded, taken along by means of steamroller tactics and then left out in the cold, because decisionmaking is left to the inner circles of the Cape (where a "Cape Transvaler" happens to be included at one time or another).

If this were so it would not be unusual...it is the prime minister's prerogative to have trusted people at every intimate level. It may also be that certain Transvalers are not resigning themselves to the fact that the Transvaal NP's power base has weakened.

It is up to the Cape and Transvaal, as provincial parties, not to try to exacerbate and make a mess of their relations. The NP's federal unity must not be damaged and the prime minister should certainly take the lead in not discriminating by not subordinating Transvaal's interests to the Cape's considerations or partialities.

The prayer and necessity of getting rid of provincialism in our politics has not yet allayed the feelings in this matter. There exists a sensitivity which must be recognized by both sides (by the Cape and by Transvaal) and managed correctly. The Cape and Transvaal must gain each other's trust through words and deeds.

The other point of resistance is rooted much deeper. This has to do with the ideological struggle, with the interpretation, contents and particulars of the 12-point plan.

Here the problem cuts across provincial borders, but it is very conspicuous in certain parts of Transvaal. There are different interpretations with respect to the Presidential Council, the elimination of discrimination, such as racial mixing in sports, and with respect to confederation which is now in the process of elaboration.

Objectors are saying the the P.W. Botha leadership represents the "thin side of the wedge," the nation is being softened up for political concessions in all everyday affairs by means of multiracialism; as a result we will be loosing our political voice and be well on the road of power sharing.

To a great extent the NP must blame itself for this, because for years it has been proclaiming that "equality" at a social and economic level will inevitably lead to political integration; also that forms of joint decisionmaking will sound the death knell for whites.

Many people will remember these things and this explains their resistance to today's developments.

Against the Grain

Dr Andries Treurnicht and others are also constantly reminding the people of the old NP language by means of correct premises such as are now being recalled in reaction to Dr Goosen's statements. However, the other views on the NP's policy are being dispatched lightly. Certainly this fact contributes to further confusion among certain Nationalist Party members.

These other views have to do with such things as:

1. The necessity of eliminating discrimination at many levels for the sake of Christian principles, peaceful coexistence, available jobs, economic development and everyday practical needs. This in itself is going to establish a more comprehensive pattern of mingling.
2. Independent black states and self-administering ones must tackle joint projects which must also be controlled jointly.
3. Constitutional changes must be smooth enough to make it possible for those who share a common fatherland to have joint political structures besides their own political bodies.

A parliamentary institution shall be established next to the existing white parliament for the purpose of exercising joint and complete authority in decisionmaking by whites, coloreds and Asians.

In addition, a confederal council must bind black governments, as well as black authorities in urban white centers, with the Republic of South Africa for purposes of joint deliberation.

If anybody disagrees with these three points then he goes against the grain of the P.W. Botha course.

Choice

I am not happy about possible party splits. To be sure I have thrown everything into this column for the purpose of moving our people toward trust, to more balanced choices and to have them look at the reasons for our policy realistically even from the point of view of the above three premises.

I also presume (and there is much to back this up) that of Afrikaners, by a great majority, are going along with this course of policy.

My plea continues to be that we must reason with those who feel threatened, confused or dissatisfied; reason with them through the force of logic... and thus slowly but surely have them come around.

But those who will find this impossible have only one way out and that is to come out and say this openly and to make their choice.

Need for Unity

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 10 Nov 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Turbulence in the Nationalist Party"]

[Text] The events in the Waterkloof constituency indicate that serious turbulence evidently still exists in the Transvaal Nationalist Party.

In his farewell address as member of the Provincial Council for the divisional board of Waterkloof, Dr Piet Goosen warned about the rightist attack from within the party's own ranks. He lamented the attitude of those politicians who see nothing but the facilities matter of this picture, while it is not just a matter of this. He also lamented the public officials' "yes...but" attitude with respect to Prime Minister P.W. Botha.

He also spoke of intrigues and plottings in Transvaal's NP.

In reply, Dr Treurnicht said that he knew of no NP public official who does not subscribe to the prime minister's 12-point program.

It is true that there are intrigues in Transvaal and Dr Goosen is right: there must be a halt to this, or else the NP will be destroyed.

Dr Treurnicht's position that the 12-point plan is receiving wide support is welcome.

But acceptance of the 12-point plan is not enough.

It is becoming increasingly clear that this has mostly to do with the interpretation and application of this plan...and it is here that differences keep surfacing.

Nationalists must seriously consider acceptance whether or not there should be no problems with the 12-point plan. This is the broadest possible exposition of NP policy and therefore it also serves as an important unifying factor.

The fact that there may well be differences between the Nationalists who accept the plan appears clear from Dr Goosen's statements. But then the question as to whether things such as the Craven Week and open post offices must be raised up to the status of principle in a one-sided emphasis on separateness remains valid.

On the other hand, we must be careful to see to it that the 12-point plan is not used by groups of Nationalists for purposes of glossing over serious differences in the course and direction of the Nationalist Party.

MEETING ON SOWETO ADMINISTRATION TO BE HELD 10 JANUARY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Dec 80 p

[Text]

CRUCIAL talks about the future administration of Soweto are to be held on January 10 by the chief director of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr C J Bezuidenhout, and the Soweto Residents's Association.

The talks are a sequel to a memorandum sent by Wrab to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, suggesting future administration for Soweto as a Black city.

At the moment it is difficult to differentiate between functions of Wrab and those of the Soweto Council.

Mr Albert Mhlungu, chairman of the SRA, says his committee feels all administrative functions for the area should be in the hands of Blacks.

His committee is also critical of the present legislation governing the functioning of community councils, which require the councils to be responsible to the Minister.

The SRA has suggestions on how Soweto could raise its own revenue to be financially self-sufficient.

The Louis Rive scheme of spending over R150-million on the electrification of Soweto, presently underway, is being criticised by some Soweto leaders.

Many feel that the provision of accommodation for homeless residents should have priority.

Soweto leaders are also critical of the 99-year lease scheme, which they say has put many families into long periods of debt.

Some leaseholders have had to borrow money from their employers to raise the initial deposit to qualify for a loan from building societies.

The repayment of both loans is said to have left some leaseholders with very little to meet their family commitments.

Lack of funds, according to Soweto leaders, has compelled many leaseholders not to pay their service charges.

CSO: 4420

MULDER'S RIGHTIST PARTY CANNOT COUNT ON AFRIKANER CULTURE

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 8 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Political Gloating"]

[Text] The Connie Mulder people's political frustration and attending gloating is driving them to new extremes. Thus this week during their uninspiring annual congress they revealed that they want to hold a (separate) Paardekraal-Majuba Feast. They also want to hold a "national congress" at the Voortrekker Monument.

We, therefore, see here a transparent effort at filching the Afrikaner's traditional cultural activities and cultural wealth for political gain.

It may be that the NKP is having less success with feasts of its own, due to the fact that there are also other right and far-right groups which will be drawing a kind of self-aggrandizement from such activities.

We can, however, tell them in advance that such measures can only have temporary success, because by far the great majority of well thinking Afrikaners will not allow their cultural achievements to be watered down by such naked political aims.

To be sure it is more likely that this NKP is going to stir up more displeasure among Afrikaner ranks as a result of its most recent objectives.

If Dr Mulder wants to save his languishing political party by having the other rightist groups join with it, as he himself is proposing, he has the fullest right to do so.

But it is another matter if he and his party want to attain this objective by trying to sidetrack the Afrikaner's cultural occasions to his advantage.

7964

CSO: 4408

HORWOOD REPORTS ON VISIT TO ISRAEL, CREDIT AGREEMENT

Horwood Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Dec 80 p 19

[Article by Jack Verblow]

[Text]

EXTENDED credit will enable South Africa to finance R125-million worth of exports to Israel for another three-year term, which is a significant increase over the current amount, said the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood.

Speaking on the return of his successful trip to Israel, the Minister said co-operation between the two countries was further shown by South Africa's renewal of the agreement to sell Israeli bonds valued at R20-million over another three year term.

Conditions, he said, would be attached to the bonds to increase their attraction for South African purchasers, though they would remain subject to exchange control regulations.

Agreements between Israel and South Africa on approved investments were also renewed for another three years although the maximum amount has been raised to R45-million and the categories included in the agreement widened.

To expand the strong links between the two countries a standing committee of senior officials from both nations has been established. It is scheduled to meet annually although they will consult more regularly if necessary.

The commission's immediate task will be to review the progress made by South Africa's coal exports with a view to making still more coal available.

While this promises to increase the already smooth economic and financial relations between the two countries the figures show that there has already been a substantial rise in South Africa's trade with Israel; from US\$40-million in 1973 to US\$115-million in the first 10 months of 1980.

Senator Horwood expressed confidence that with both countries having relatively small domestic markets, they should complement each other very well.

'THE CITIZEN' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Dec 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Israel Links"]

[Text]

PERHAPS too little has been made of the successful visit to Israel of the Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood.

The reason probably is that the ties between the two countries are taken for granted.

We know Israel helps us in ways that are never publicised; we, in turn, help Israel in ways that are also not always disclosed.

And together we face a hostile world, two members of the Club of the Untouchables who have had to face threats of sanctions and other punitive actions that are completely unjustified.

It is not a coincidence that the General Assembly of the United Nations has once again condemned both Israel and South Africa.

In our case, it has endorsed 18 resolutions intended to isolate South Africa, deny it international trade and cultural contact, cut off the country's oil supplies and foment internal revolution.

Hypocritical

In the case of Israel, the General Assembly has demanded its complete and unconditional withdrawal from all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since the 1967 Middle East War. It has also disapproved of Israel's peace accords with Egypt.

Israel does not agree with apartheid, but it knows that South Africa is trying to resolve its problems -- and that many who condemn us are hypocritical, being guilty of far worse assaults on human dignity and denial of rights than we could ever be accused of.

The same applies to Israel, the accusers of which see Israel and Zionism as a threat to world peace when it is the very countries which plot to overthrow the Jewish State that threaten peace.

Yes, there is much that can be said in the two countries' defence, each being a target for the calumnies of others which do not deserve to be mentioned in the same breath as they.

Nevertheless, the ties between the two countries are not just based on their being, each in its own way, General Assembly outcasts.

Identification

The bond is there because of common interests, ranging from the Afrikaner's belief in the Bible and love of the Holy Land, to cultural and scientific exchanges, and the way in which each bravely faces a total onslaught.

Indeed, it is in the parallels that can be seen between the two countries, despite their disparate backgrounds, that we find the closest identification between South Africa and Israel. And so these two nations, in friendship and mutual respect, are able to foster each other's interests.

In the latest agreements made by Senator Horwood, South Africa has undertaken to provide a three-year line of easy credit worth R125-million to help Israel import South African goods; the approved investment ceiling has been raised from R37,5-million to R45-million; Israel will be able to sell Israeli Government Bonds in South Africa up to a limit of R20-million; and South Africa will establish a R45-million fund in Israel for research and development in medicine, solar energy and electronics.

It might seem that South Africa has been somewhat generous, but never forget the hidden factors which make our links with Israel so important.

When the story of our times is written, it will be seen that Israel played an important role in helping us to survive.

SPEECHES ON COVENANT DAY EMPHASIZE UNITY

Viljoen Speech

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Dec 80 p 10

[Excerpts]

PAARDEKRAAL. — There would always be differences between people and groups, but seen in perspective they could and would have to be resolved to make it possible to stand shoulder to shoulder against threatening forces, the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said at Paardekraal yesterday.

Speaking at a gathering marking the Paardekraal centenary, Mr Viljoen said the main lesson to be learned from that period in history was the absolute necessity to achieve unity of purpose.

South Africa's salvation was to be found in the peaceful co-existence of all its peoples. It was of fundamental importance to maintain sound relations.

Every nation had the right to maintain its identity and to achieve its aspirations politically, culturally and economically. This could be achieved only through mutual understanding, respect and trust between the different population groups.

In addition to its strategic position at the southern tip of Africa and its anti-communist policy, South Af-

rica had a particular responsibility in regard to its national safety.

Strength

It had to depend largely on itself for arms because that section of the world community which could benefit from the country's strategic value, did not yet want to acknowledge the fact. The world in which it found itself was forcing South Africa to rely heavily on its own ingenuity and natural resources.

The unusual struggle in which South Africa found itself and the isolation it brought about, could have its benefits — the motivation for exceptional growth and inner strength.

South Africa was inseparably a part of Africa and shared the continent's experiences, the State President said.

Relations in Southern Africa were important and South Africa was able to promote economic growth and political stability in Africa far beyond its borders.

But it was clear this potential could be put to use only if South Africa's inhabitants of all colour and language

groups proved they were able to create harmonious co-existence.

Division in South Africa's diversity of nations was fanned, enlarged and used against the country.

Pressure

"We are justified in asking why South Africans should destroy one another to promote the selfish aims of foreigners," Mr Viljoen said.

"The West's efforts to put pressure on South Africa to make concessions and to move in directions which are more compatible with their interests, has brought this country to the realisation that it would be disastrous to try to satisfy them at any price."

This had led South Africa to a process of self-examination and had created greater realism in regard to its needs and the options opened to it.

South Africa had particular internal circumstances to which all its inhabitants would increasingly have to face up.

Account also had to be taken of the onslaught from abroad, Mr Viljoen said. It was a total struggle which was increasing in intensity and affected everyone. — Sapa

Voorhof Speech

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Dec 80 p 10

[Text]

HARRISMITH. — Co-operation between White, Black and Coloured in South Africa could ensure a safe place for all and improve the quality of life for everyone, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday at Retiefsklip near Harrismith.

He was speaking at a function commemorating the centenary of Paardekop and the Day of the Covenant.

It was clear, the Minister said, that the road ahead demanded new initiatives, real reform, agreement and negotiation with the population groups in South Africa.

Threatened

"If we were not, in our common fatherland in which all population groups are

threatened by a common enemy, to arrive at a settlement for all its people, White, Black and Coloured, through negotiation with a view to a new dispensation in which all groups would have a voice in a framework of confederation and a constellation of states, the only remaining alternative would be war," Dr Koornhof said.

A Black war of independence at the southern tip of Africa could be averted if the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was given loyalty and support for his efforts in this direction.

Lesson

Earlier, Dr Koornhof said the lesson to be learned from the events at Paardekraal was that internal division had led to weakness and powerlessness which had made it possible for British

imperialism to annex the Transvaal in 1877.

"Internal division within the governing party at a critical period as in the history of the Republic of South Africa, can open the way for Russian imperialism and Africa domination which can bring us under a new domination," he added.

Fighting

White, Black and Coloured were fighting today to escape from their encirclement from Russia and Africa.

"The bourgeoisie is running out fast and we must reflect and examine ourselves and not quarrel about small and personal matters and denigrate our Prime Minister and leaders."

What was needed was to leave lesser things aside and to act positively and in unity to meet the demand of the times. — Sapa.

Heunis Speech

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Dec 80 p 11

[Excerpts]

VEGKOP. — If South Africans, as people of Africa, wished to survive in Africa, they would have to ensure that the politics of negotiation were victorious over violence, the Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

He was the main speaker at the Day of the Covenant celebrations at Vegkop.

He stressed that December 16 should not be regarded only as a day on which military victories of the past were commemorated.

The total onslaught against South Africa was aimed at all its people and against Christian civilisation in Southern Africa.

"Anyone who fails to realise that the new form of imperialism facing us today is aimed at Whites, Blacks, Brown and Coloured people is actually living in a fool's paradise."

The total onslaught could be identified in terms of two, modern forms of imperialism.

There was the more subtle and veiled form of Western Imperialism which tried to dictate impractical solutions to problems to South Africa

and Africa.

And there was Soviet Imperialism which had no respect for individual freedom and the freedom of nations. This form of Imperialism was busy enslaving and subjecting Africa to tyranny on a scale hitherto unknown in history.

SA had to fight this form of Imperialism with every means at its disposal and had a responsibility to do so for the sake of others in Africa.

"We can only succeed in fighting this Soviet Imperialism if all the people of South and Southern Africa form a united front to do so.

"For this reason we have to get the confidence and co-operation of Coloureds and Blacks and we have to convince them that we have a mutual future in the southern part of Africa.

"For this reason we must give them the freedom and

self-determination to which they as responsible nations and groups have a right."

South Africa and its people were however also the victims of a veiled form of Western Imperialism. In more than one way, the West was playing a double role in Africa and especially in South Africa.

Adopted

No-one could deny that the West had always adopted a form of economic Imperialism in Africa.

"It is important that we should realise that this economic Imperialism could be a double-edged sword for us.

"As long as we serve the economic interests of the West, the advantage is ours, but if we no longer do so, the West could be inclined to sacrifice us.

PAPER URGES MILITARY TO STAY OUT OF POLITICS

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 28 Nov 80 p 20

[Editorial: "The Army and Politics"]

[Text]

THE NEW CHIEF of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, is assured of the support of the community in the great responsibilities he has shouldered. So it is a pity that he should jeopardize this support by venturing into controversial areas in his public utterances. It is a sound convention of parliamentary government that civil service and military chiefs should scrupulously avoid involvement in controversy. Such men are there to serve the government of the day, irrespective of politics, and it is not a good thing when they thrust themselves into the hurly-burly and, in consequence, find themselves under criticism.

The unhealthy trend towards military involvement in controversy has been apparent since the arrival on the scene of the so-called total onslaught and its counter, the so-called total strategy. Questions of

military strategy and politics are closely intertwined in modern conditions. It is unwise and imprudent for military officers to make a habit of delivering public exhortations on current topics, as seems to be increasingly the custom. It is not the function of military chiefs to motivate and exhort the public. These are political functions and are best left to politicians. At worst, there have been some glaring instances of gratuitous military interference in politics. In the interests of maintaining public confidence, General Viljoen and his colleagues would be advised to avoid a repetition. The greatest threats to South Africa's security are Nationalist race policies which sow dissent and resentment in the population. As a national threat, the "communist expansionism" we are told so much about is secondary.

CSO: 4420

EDUCATION MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON INTERNAL NATIONAL POLICY

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 19 Nov 80 p 11

[Article by Anne Marie Mischke: "Separation Is Not the Solution for Everything-- Viljoen"]

[Text] Dr Gerrit Viljoen has been a prominent leader for many years in such things as education and culture and he is also a political thinker. Now after an absence of nearly a year, during which time he was administrator general of Southwest Africa, he is back as a cabinet member and is being looked upon with special interest. In this interview he presents his views especially with respect to the policy towards the country's various nations.

Pretoria -- "Ideal and Reality" is the title given by Dr Gerrit Viljoen to a comparatively recent publication of his.

The title also provides an indication of the basis for his political thinking.

There is just as much interest for this thinking as there is for the manner he is going to manage the thorny portfolio of national education.

The simple truth is that reality has demonstrated that all problems simply cannot be resolved by separation and division.

"So then we cannot escape having to find out that reality creates serious problems for the ideal which is implemented in such a naive manner," stated Viljoen.

At the same time he sets limits to the measure in which it is possible to deviate from ideals: division and separation are still a major portion of the answer. You cannot throw away the bath water with the baby in it.

"The ideal still remains the guideline, but we should allow it to simply have its function and to have it assume new directions through reality."

In important and necessary situations there is already a departure from the old ideal of complete separation.

Thus a decision has been made to share power with the coloreds and Asians along with self-determination over one's own affairs, a full voice over local matters for the blacks in white areas and proposed passport regulations to make it possible for citizens of independent black states to also obtain passports in South Africa.

Even the part on facilities is an unexpected departure from the old ideal of separate-ness.

In connection with this, Dr Viljoen said that, on the one hand, the mortifying and offensive apartheid measures must be eliminated in accordance with the 12-point plan, however, this implies that there are also measures involving separation which are neither offensive nor mortifying.

In practice, what this means is that certain facilities and places will be opened to all races.

This has to take into account that there is an urgent (and reasonable) requirement for facilities and places of relaxation for the blacks who live and work in white areas.

But this must take place in a background in which the whites will have the right of reserving certain facilities for themselves in their own residential area and of doing so without any apologies.

Not everything ought to be closed, in the same manner that not everything ought to be open. Skill in subdividing these things is the watchword.

Southwest Africa

Yet in Southwest Africa, where all apartheid measures have been abolished, there are but few problems and Dr Viljoen took this occasion to say that this has not led to large-scale intermingling.

He said that things in the Southwest are different. Nowhere is there the kind of population concentration as in the case of South Africa; the preponderant agricultural type of society has the effect of lessening racial tensions to a great degree; moreover, the natural ethnical ties of the people are very strong.

Leaving out the extremists on both sides there is still a special goodwill between all the population groups in the Southwest.

Insecurity

Now with respect to this goodwill, when it comes to South Africa's whites, and especially the Afrikaner, whom he knows so well from within, this is a question which Dr Viljoen must answer carefully.

The most painful thing among the whites is that some of them feel insecure. They no longer know exactly where they are going.

Answering this question must be done against a background of radical developments involving the whites and the Afrikaners in the course of the past 6 years or so.

As meaningless as these might appear to foreigners abroad, internally these have been dramatic changes.

Dr Viljoen readily admits that insecurity and the accompanying resistance could put a halt to the necessary developments.

To be sure they have already done so, he stated. The essential problem demands that political leaders explain these things to their people with great difficulty and patience.

The problem is that this does not have to do simply with intellectual insight. Now the people will have to adapt themselves emotionally to a new situation in which there can be no easy solution...and even less permanent guarantees.

Those who want a permanent guarantee must seek it in the hereafter, because that is the only place where it can be found, according to Dr Viljoen.

Education

In his opinion, education has a great role to play in this respect. One of the lessons learned during the Soweto disturbances of 1976 is that we have reached such a point in separateness that we have gotten so far apart that we really no longer know each other.

He believes that education must be intranationally bound, but that under the leadership of responsible educators an element can be built into education to render the multinational situation in everyday life manageable for the adults of tomorrow.

If this is not done, children will be going into the future with their hands cut off. They must be prepared for a life which will not be just for the Afrikaners or for the whites.

But what about contact with black children, for example in such instances as the sports field and [words missing]?

"At this stage I don't think I would recommend one or the other. This is the very point in which there exists a deep-rooted anxiety over the possibility that separateness in schools will be sacrificed.

"I think that the highest priority is to have people realize that there is only one workable school system and that is to have one's own schools. There should not be any fears in this respect.

"Educators must themselves consider ways and means of making it possible for children to get along with people of other races in a responsible manner while retaining the ties with their own people."

And what about Orania, the white homeland sought by the SABRA [South African Bureau for Racial Affairs] people? This was the final question which was insistently put to Dr Viljoen, himself a former chairman of SABRA.

Remember that after all this would not actually be a white homeland, he warned. This would be the core of a white country in which there would be no nonwhite labor.

"But this is not the crux of our problem. Our problem lies in the fact that we must find political solutions to the questions which have not yet been resolved: those questions having to do with the coloreds and the Asians, the political accommodations for the black man outside the homelands and the elimination of those difficulties which the homelander see in the way of independence.

"This does not mean that there cannot be cores of white areas which could be used as places for refuge for mustering new forces.

"But," stated Dr Vijoen, "if the scheme results in the dedication of our best brains to this, instead of finding a solution to our problems, then this will be to our detriment."

7964

CSO: 4408

VAUSE RAW STATES NRP NRP POLICY ON LAND CONSOLIDATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Dec 80 p 12

[Text]

DURBAN. — Replying to an enquiry from the Border Regional Council of the New Republic Party, the leader of the party, Mr Vause Raw, yesterday summarised the policy of the NRP towards land purchase for consolidation into Black homelands.

He said the NRP was committed to a confederal relationship between a federal common area of South Africa and the self-governing homelands, as well as any independent neighbouring states which may apply for membership and be accepted.

It saw two of the essential elements of such a confederation as a common federal citizenship and a single economy to which all would have access by agreement. This would include defined open industrial and commercial areas in all states which would be open to all members of all communities for ownership and employment without discrimination — subject only to essential socio-economic requirements (i.e. community services, housing etc).

It would encourage the acceptance by organised agriculture of the principle of freehold ownership of ag-

ricultural land in all areas by any person of any race who was financially and agriculturally qualified to farm efficiently — as was now the case with Coloured and Indian farmers accepted by local farmers associations.

"We believe that this policy will defuse the pressures for the alienation of land for the sole purpose of providing for uneconomic and non-viable peasant subsistence occupation and avoid never-ending future demands for more land with all the resultant uncertainty," said Mr Raw.

The NRP was committed to the 1936 land settlement agreement and believed this "quota land" should be transferred immediately from State and other land already available.

Where additional land or population movement was necessary for administrative or socio-economic reasons to provide for more viable self-administration, this would be supported in principle on the merits of each case.

"Against this positive background, we reject radical and disruptive transfer of land or people merely for the political and ideological purpose of establishing independent states. We believe that the multi-million rand expenditure needed should rather be devoted to building

up an economic infrastructure and furthering modern and productive agricultural and other developments in the homelands."

In a confederation, full economic opportunity and development would become the criterion and not merely land for the sake of surface area to accommodate workless people.

"Insofar as the Government goes ahead with its present policies we demand:

- That all land demarcated for purchase under the 1975 plan must be purchased without any further delay to eliminate the economic stagnation, uncertainty and financial losses to affected owners, and that they be adequately compensated for all losses.

- "Land already acquired by the Trust should be handed over for re-settlement immediately and not be left idle and unproductive — ideally for free-hold ownership and productive exploitation.

- "All land bought should be paid for at the ruling market value prior to its demarcation, plus a proper allowance for subsequent general land price inflation.

- "Owners awaiting purchase and Border farmers should be compensated for losses including special fencing and security expenditure etc on a basis established by an independent commission on which organised agriculture should be represented. — Sapa.

INDEPENDENT AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR TOWN CAUSES SURPRISE

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 17 Nov 80 p 8

[Article by Bert Ferreira: "A Surprise Plan for Alexandra"]

[Text] A 400-million-rand development plan for Alexandra, which, according to reports, is being studied by a large American bank, caused a great surprise last week.

One of the authorities which had no knowledge of this was the West Rand Administrative Council. Apparently this plan does not call for inclusion into an entire development plan for the town which has already been tabled.

The latter plan, which has been drafted by a technical planning committee consisting of Alexandra's liaison committee, the West Rand Administrative Council, government departments and other organizations, has already gone through the government mills. Among other things, this has set afoot requests for 90 million rand in government loans for providing low cost housing.

According to reports the American plan does not envisage subeconomy housing and it sets full ownership rights as a condition and is also completely independent of any government support.

Therefore, this all sounds more like an elite extension of the existing Alexandra than a redesigning of the town. Perhaps this is being considered for the additional land which is now being sought for the expansion.

There are even whispers and actual rumors that the plan had its origin in Sandton where the incorporation of Alexandra has been discussed from time to time. It is being said that Sandton's people have nothing against incorporation as long as Alexandra is changed into an area of prestige and nobody will have to be ashamed of it.

According to these underhanded rumors, a cheaper alternative would be the rezoning of Morningside for black and white housing, but as far as is known such a proposal has not yet been made.

The new liaison and negotiating machinery with the Indians and the coloreds, which was held out as a prospect following a meeting with Minister Chris Heunis, must be instituted very soon because the task ahead is great.

As in the case of the black communities, there is also a great source of goodwill among Indian and colored ranks, however, the opinion is that this sometimes exists despite, and not because of, prevailing conditions.

Let us just take the case of Lenasia where there is a great requirement for land needed for expansion; a large area has been designated for this purpose, but it takes years to get it incorporated. In the meantime, the existing properties become more and more expensive and business lots are going at much higher prices than a similar lot would cost in Johannesburg.

Despite the housing efforts there are families which have been on the waiting list for as long as 10 years.

In the meantime, demolition at Pageview still goes merrily along and fears are again rising that the proclamation of the existing business sections near the center of the town as open business areas will mean that the more or less 15,000 Indians who live there are also going to be pushed out.

Then, on another point of the scale, there are the headaches which the average people have to deal with on a daily basis. Just the other day one of Lenasia's community leaders was relating about the great amount of money it has cost him and 2 years of suffering just to correct the name on his identity document which an official had entered incorrectly.

But that is nothing said another respected man, his daughter's surname on her identification card was spelled out so incorrectly that it had no resemblance at all to her own and after 5 years she was still unable to have it corrected.

When she married, she and everybody uttered a sigh of relief, because the ridiculous name would now at last disappear...until she received new documents and the strange name surely ended up being coupled to her marriage surname.

7964

CSO: 4408

URBAN COUNCIL'S PRESIDENT CRITICIZES DRAFT BILLS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Urban Councils Association of South Africa is to hold a special meeting in Bloemfontein on January 9 and 10 to consider three new Draft Bills dealing with urban Blacks, the president, Mr Steve Kgama, announced in Johannesburg yesterday.

"We were looking forward to a new deal for urban Blacks and this hope was raised by statements by both the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koonhof," said Mr Kgama, whose organization represents the country's community councils.

"But the proposed bills are not in accordance with the

philosophy of what we were made to believe was the aim — to make life better and easier for urban Blacks, and having the whole political spectrum change for the better".

While proposed changes to Section 10 of the Black (urban areas) Consolidation Act might improve mobility for urban Blacks, Mr Kgama said, most of the proposed changes are "totally unacceptable".

The rights of Blacks to live and work in urban areas if they had served one employer for 10 years or had resided in the area for 15 years was being "completely taken away" in the proposed legislation.

The right of the courts to exercise discretion on dealing with so-called offenders was also circumscribed.

"What we would have liked to see was that in dealing with the new legislation, the rights of urban Blacks should be enhanced rather than taken away".

UCASA would try to make a meaningful contribution towards the amendment of the Draft Bills, Mr Kgama said.

"It must become clear to the Government that proposed legislation aimed at bettering the conditions of the urban Black should be acceptable to the people for whom it is intended". — Sapa.

CS0: 4420

OIL FROM COAL, OIL PROSPECTING MUST CONTINUE

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 6 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Gus Cluver: "We Must Continue With Oil Exploration"]

[Text] Pretoria -- The construction of additional oil-from-coal projects must be supported, but at the same time the pursuit and even the expansion of South Africa's oil-prospecting campaign must also continue, stated Dr Franz Quass, the former executive director of SOEKOR [Southern Oil Exploration Corporation].

Dr Quass, who is now energy consultant for one South African and two American companies, referred to a front-page article in yesterday's TRANSVALER. The article asks whether, in consideration of the millions of rand which are being sunk in the oil exploration effort which has not produced anything, it would not be more advantageous to invest this money in more SASOL [South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation] plants.

"A small oilfield would be enough to bring great relief while an average large one would be able to supply about half of our present oil requirements...and let us not scorn our gas sources," stated Dr Quass.

SASOL

He referred to the recent Pretoria conference on transportation where Dr J.F. Kemp, the deputy president of the WNNR [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research] stated that the two new SASOL plants are going to cost 6 billion rand and complete energy independence an additional 10 billions, or 400 rand per capita of the population.

In a report presented in the same conference, Dr Quass said that SOEKOR drilled seven bores in the sea in 1979 at a cost of 50 million rand. SOEKOR's total investment in the past 15 years comes to about 250 million rand and it will take many years before it will have invested 1 million rand. Dr Quass said that it is wrong to assert that oil prospecting has not produced anything. Two commercially viable gas sources have already been found at sea.

The United States is now laying gigantic pipelines along a 5,000 mile route to bring gas from Alaska to its own industrial areas. The day will come when South Africa's gas will also be put to use. Hopefully, more discoveries having greater reserves will be found.

It takes a great deal of time and money to find oil. Even before the oil crisis, the United States drilled 26,000 bores on land and sea during 1973. During that year the rest of the world collectively drilled 6,500 bores. In 1978, the United States drilled no less than 50,000 bores, 15,000 of which turned out to be dry.

"Today everybody is trying even harder to find oil. The Americans expect to invest \$30 million for their sea oil prospecting this year."

Today's consumption of the various energy sources in the world appears to be as follows: petroleum (oil) 50 percent, natural gas 20 percent, coal 25 percent and other sources 5 percent.

Dr Quass said that in South Africa oil-from-coal projects and prospecting for oil are twin undertakings and for many years he has advocated the promotion and expansion of both of them.

7964

CSO: 4408

BRIEFS

'NEW CROSSROADS' CONSTRUCTION--the first 106 of 1,731 houses have been completed in Phase One of "New Crossroads," the R14 million township being built near Nyanga mainly to rehouse the residents of the Crossroads shanty town on the Cape Flats. The first movement of people from the old to the new Crossroads will take place tomorrow. Of the 106 completed houses, 67 had three bedrooms, 11 had two bedrooms and 28 one bedroom. Phase One of the New Crossroads scheme was scheduled to be completed by the end of next year, and Phase Two, now being planned and which would be about the same size as Phase One, would probably be ready in 1982. The total scheme would comprise about 3,000 houses. Mr Bezuidenhoud said the first of two primary schools for Phase One would be ready in January, and a secondary school would be completed by mid-1981. Official figures show that there are 4,800 families, or 23,460 people, living at Crossroads. The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has said he is not prepared to accept a figure of 40,000 people that has been given as an estimate in evidence before a magistrate. Dr Koornhof said the figure his department was working on had been produced in a socio-economic survey conducted by the Western Cape Administration Board in conjunction with the Crossroads Executive Committee. [Excerpts] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 25 Nov 80 p 2]

LEBOWA FUNDS PROBE--A one-man commission of inquiry has been appointed to investigate allegations of embezzlement of funds in the Lebowa Government. According to an announcement in the Government Gazette the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen has appointed Mr Justice Cornelis Claassen to inquire into and submit a report on allegations of embezzlement of Government funds in the Department of Finance and Economic Affairs. Mr Justice Claassen will be the sole member and chairman of the commission. The amount involved is not known. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Dec 80 p 5]

BLACK LABOR ADMINISTRATION--The labour bureaux of the administration boards will, with the exception of Johannesburg, deal from the beginning of next year both with applications and the payments to Black men and women of benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Act, the Deputy Director-General of the Department of Manpower Utilisation, Dr P J Van der Merwe, said in Pretoria yesterday. This will give effect to one of the recommendations of the Riekert Commission on Legislation affecting the use of manpower. From January 1, the 365 labour bureaux controlled by the 14 administration boards will act as agents for the Unemployment Insurance Fund. In areas where there are no labour

bureaux, Blacks will continue to lodge their applications at the office of the nearest magistrate or commissioner. Dr Van der Merwe said it had been decided for administrative reasons that in Johannesburg the Department of Manpower Utilisation would continue to deal with applications for benefits by Black men and women who registered for employment at the labour bureaux at New Canada and Pelly Street. Benefits should be applied for at the department's office in Market Street, Ferreirsdorp. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Dec 80 p 3]

WHEAT CROP ESTIMATE--The fourth official estimate of South Africa's 1980/81 wheat crop was revised upwards to 1,57-million tons from the third estimate of 1,55-million tons, the Agriculture Department said yesterday. The estimate is still sharply below the actual 1979/80 output of 2,09-million tons, due to a severe drought in main growing areas, it said. The fourth estimate is based on end-November conditions. Earlier this month Wheat Board manager Denis van Aarde said South Africa would import 200 000 tons of wheat in 1981, due to the drought which has damaged the 1980/81 crop. South Africa last imported wheat in 1970/71 when a shortfall seemed possible, but the last time imports were essential was in 1967. The wheat season officially runs from October 1 to September 30, but is complicated by different growing seasons in various regions. REUTER [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Dec 80 p 18]

LETHABO POWER STATION--Standard Bank and Barclays National Bank have jointly provided up to R650-mln local financing for boilers at a new Escom power station, Standard Bank said. The Lethabo power station, to be established near Vereeniging, will eventually comprise six 600 megawatt units, will be coal fired, and is due to be completed in 1988. Repayment of the loan, believed to be the largest of its kind in Southern Africa, will be completed in 1996. The State President has approved the syndicated funding in terms of the Electricity Act of 1958, added the bank.--REUTER. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Dec 80 p 16]

CSO: 4420

RAILWAY MARSHALING YARD PLANNED AT MOZAMBIQUE BORDER

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Dec 80 p 4

[Text]

THE Swaziland Railway is planning an Exchange Yard at the Mozambique Border, beyond Mlawula. At present Mozambican crews bring trains through to Sidvokodvo and are lodged there until time to do the return run to Maputo. Once the new Yard is completed, rolling stock will be 'exchanged' at the border and Swaziland Railway crews will operate all trains within Swaziland.

This new arrangement will have many benefits for Swaziland. Firstly it will re-absorb those members of staff which were rendered redundant when the iron ore mine ceased to function and rail traffic was reduced by +40%. It will also save on expenditure, and make the Swaziland Railway less dependant on other Railways for their internal operations. The Yard will have seven 'roads' where rolling stock is marshalled, and a small operations building, much the same as there is at Lavumisa. As the Yard will be on National Trust land, it has been decided

to provide the necessary housing for married staff at Mlawula.

The prospects for the building of the Northern extension from Mipaka on the existing line, to Komatipoort are bright. This extension would be of enormous value to the country. Its first effect would be to make Swaziland Railway more viable.

Also, of course, it would provide job opportunities, as well as opening up north eastern Swaziland for the mining of the rich coal reserves. It would also be of benefit to agriculture and create considerable revenue from through-traffic. Trains would be worked with Swazi staff from Komatipoort through to Gileta. The principal marshalling depot would be moved to Mipaka which is roughly half way in railway kilometres between the north and south borders.

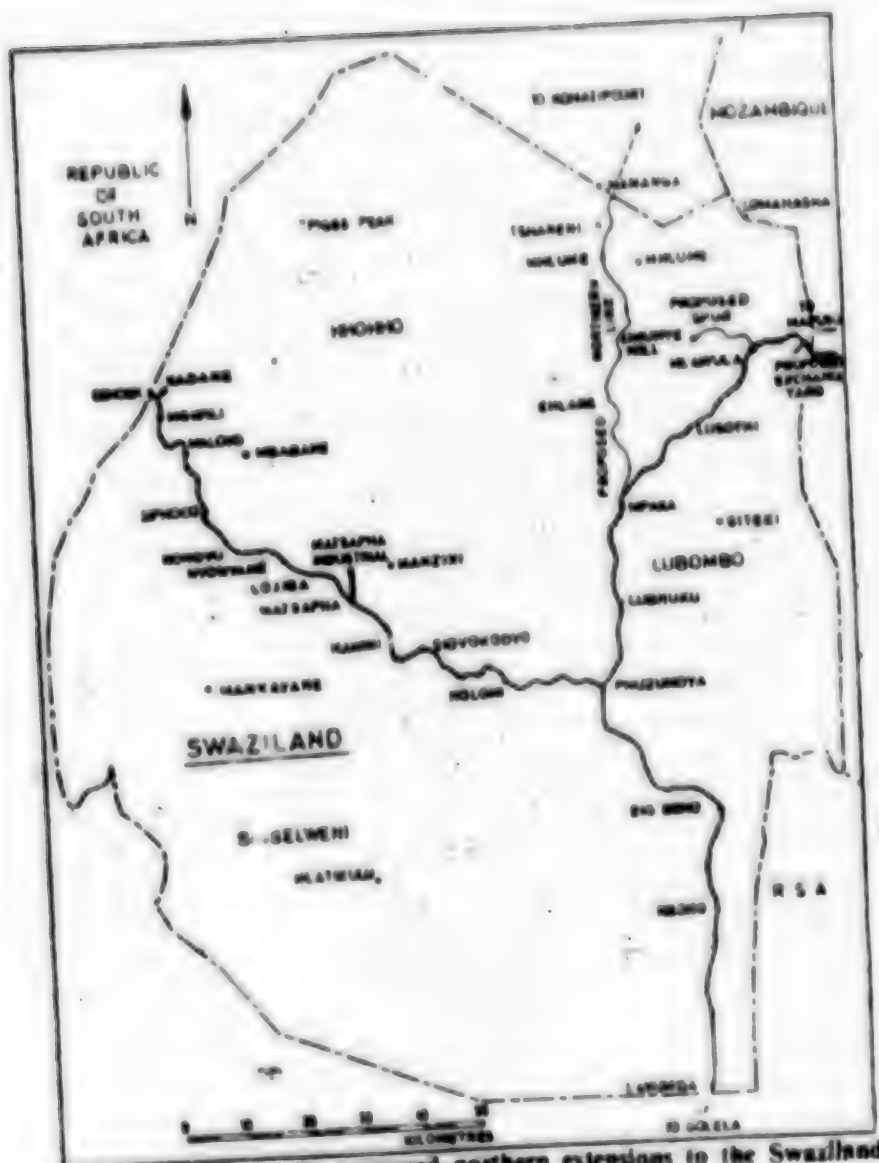
Crews would work trains from Mipaka to Komatipoort and back, and to Gileta and back. Such round trips will take about eight

hours including the exchange of loads at the two terminal yards.

With Mipaka becoming the main operational centre, it would be necessary to move certain staff from Sidvokodvo, which will then become of secondary importance.

Asked about a passenger service in the future, a spokesman for Swaziland Railway simply said 'Never'. The line is too far from large population centres, but apart from this, it is said that nowhere in the world is there a profitable passenger service. Some individual routes may make money, but never a whole service. Another reason for not wanting to take passenger services is that by doing so the livelihood of many bus owners will be placed in jeopardy.

Mlawula is the station for Simunye. The sugar is road-hauled there then railed to Maputo. Along with sugar, petrol, oil and lubricants the railway's main cargoes are pulp and coal, fertilisers, chemicals and general goods are also carried.



The map illustrates the proposed northern extensions to the Swaziland Railways.

CSO: 4420

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

TRACTORS FOR SIMUNYE ESTATE--In its largest Southern African tractor deal, John Deere has just sold the Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation R1,3-million of tractors for its Simunye Estate, where 5 250 ha of virgin land has been put under sugar in the past 16 months, and growth to 7 000 ha is planned. Swaziland's sugar industry is the country's largest employer, some 80 000 people or about 14 percent of the population, being totally or partly dependent upon it. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Dec 80 p 16]

DROUGHT THREAT REMOVED--Good rainfall has been reported throughout the country and the drought that has been threatening Siteki during the past several months is over, according to the Director of the Swaziland Water and Sewerage Board, Mr C.V. Mavuso. Mnjoli Dam near Simunye in the lowveld is reported to be full now. Three dams that supply Siteki--Mabhuda, Lugongolweni and Forbes dam are also reported to be full. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 17 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

GENERAL MIBENGE: MILITARY DISCIPLINE LOW

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] **APATHY** and indifference coupled with lack of support for people charged with enforcement of discipline have largely contributed to declining standards of discipline in the armed forces.

Former commander of the now dissolved Zambia National Defence Force, Lieutenant-General Benjamin Mibenge said this yesterday at his farewell parade at Arrackan Barracks in Lusaka.

Addressing the parade after a march past, Gen Mibenge said a defence force without discipline was lost.

He regretted that efforts made in the past 17 years by the military leadership to keep discipline within all ranks had not really born fruit because to a great extent discipline had declined.

Demoralised

He said some officers had not treated with respect the uniform of honour and trust that they wore and had instead indulged in criminal activities — tarnishing the good name of the defence force.

"Causes for this trend are varied and known, but among these are indifference and lack of self-discipline," he said.

To correct the situation, there was need for all those entrusted with the responsibility to enforce discipline to get out of their apathetic indifference towards wrongdoers, he said.

It was wrong to leave the enforcement of regulations to a few who, for lack of support, had been demoralised and in turn overlooked obvious cases of indiscipline.

Exist

Gen Mibenge said farming in the defence force was welcome to supplement the national effort in food production. But this should only be done without impairing the combat capacity.

"The fact that the prime role of the defence force is fighting must not be lost because the very purpose for which armies exist would be compromised," he said.

Earlier, Commander Lieutenant-General Malimba Masheke said the army was not only losing an officer and command in Gen Mibenge, but a wealth of military experience and knowledge both in administration and operational command.

SCANDAL AT NAMBOARD UNCOVERED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] **A NAMBOARD annual report has unearthed a financial scandal involving thousands of bags of maize worth more than K1 million.**

The scandal involved false entries of bags of maize into record books.

As a result of differences between physical quantities on hand and records of stock, the company's auditors have been unable to satisfy themselves on the amount of K32,573,597 included in the accounts as maize stocks for 1978.

According to the Namboard 1978 report — which has been delayed for several months for unknown reasons — and released in Lusaka this week, the auditors have said:

"The physical count of maize stocks conducted by the board by use of the standard formulae — at the year ended disclosed material differences between physical quantities on hand and the book records of stock quantities."

Citing examples of the differences, the auditors say the physical quantities counted and the related book records of maize stocks showed that certain depots had total stocks of 1,615,350 bags compared with 1,023,738 physically counted.

The differences resulted in a total deficit of 591,612 bags valued at K3,608,678 the auditors observe.

"Other depots showed, on the same basis, total book stocks of 1,650,447 bags compared with 2,072,863 physically counted, showing a surplus of 422,416 bags valued at K2,640,100," they pointed out.

The auditors add that the explanations given by Namboard for the differences were not satisfactory and accordingly they were unable to satisfy themselves on the amount of K32,573,597 included in the accounts as maize stocks at December 31, 1978.

They were not satisfied that the accounts showed a true and fair view of the state of the board's affairs as at December, 31, 1978 and its deficit.

The auditors have noted that the books of accounts have not been maintained in accordance with terms of section 21 (1) (2) and (3) and section 24 (3) of the National Agricultural Marketing Board Act.

The sections require the maintenance of separate accounts and the equalisation of funds for certain products.

The report says the amount for the unaccounted bags of maize was K1,058,478.

In March this year, Namboard sources urged the Government to smash a highly-organised theft ring which was allegedly swindling the company out of thousands of Kwacha.

Failed

The sources disclosed then that police had failed to smash the ring which comprised workers from the bottom to different levels of top management.

The sources cited an example of last year's theft of 2,500 bags of soya beans worth K73,750 charging that it was not a one-man job.

They spoke of junior workers in the company who earned "peanuts" but owned "mansions" and lots of property because of their dealings.

This year's report of the committee on parastatal bodies tabled in Parliament this month strongly urged Namboard management to make concerted efforts to minimise cases of pilfering and misappropriation of funds.

The report recommended that the audit department be free from any management interference when dealing with investigations.

It suggested that an officer who was transferred from the head office in Lusaka as a result of exposing malpractices be reinstated in his former capacity as coordinating officer for provinces at the head office to help with the investigations.

The unnamed officer had reported the loss of fertiliser worth K100,000 in transit from Balaka, Malawi to Zambia.

ZNS TEAM LEARNS 'LIMA' TECHNIQUES IN GDR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] A 15-MAN Zambia National Service team which went for a three-month course in agriculture in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) returned yesterday with a pledge to apply the knowledge acquired.

Leader of the team, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Zulu, said on arrival at Lusaka airport his team was more geared for the 'lima' and the 'operation food production' programmes.

He said the course was successful "and as we come back home, we are more geared for the agricultural programmes".

Lt-Col Zulu, who was replying to remarks by GDR commercial counsellor, Mr Dieter Kulaszewski, looked forward to enjoying further cooperation with that country.

Earlier, Mr Kulaszewski in his welcome remarks expressed gratitude for the team's successfully completing the course in Zaschopau.

He said they had returned at the right time when the 'lima' and "operation food production" programmes were taking off.

Mr Kulaszewski hoped that the group would tour various parts of the country where the programmes were being undertaken.

He commended ZNS for playing an important role in the agricultural development programmes aimed at producing more food for the nation.

Zambia recently ordered 254 GDR-manufactured tractors in preparation for the "operation food production" programme. About 132 of these arrived in September.

Ten of the tractors had been assigned for use at an experimental farm near Lusaka International Airport, according to President Kaunda's announcement when he inspected the tractors at the ZNS camp in Chamba valley on September 23.

COMMITTEE REPORT CALLS FOR REVIEW PASSPORTS POLICY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Dec 80 p 5

[Text]

THE parliamentary committee on foreign affairs has recommended a review of regulations governing the issue and retention of diplomatic passports.

It has recommended that there should be three types of passports to avoid confusion.

These are passports for diplomats only who are entitled to diplomatic immunities and privileges, passports for senior Party and Government officials entitled to VIP treatment and ordinary passports.

The committee, chaired by Chisamba MP Mr Saul Chipwaya observed with "great concern" the lack of a clear policy regarding the issue and retention of diplomatic passports.

The report says Government officials and businessmen were issued with diplomatic passports which they were not entitled to while former diplomats continued to hold diplomatic passports.

"It is the view of the committee that this is tantamount to abuse of diplomatic immunities and privileges and it is not in the interest of the nation for people not entitled to these passports to continue using them."

"We therefore strongly feel that the current arrangements related to the issue

and retention of these passports should be reviewed," the report says.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was urged to speed up the formation of a career diplomatic service.

The call was made by the parliamentary committee on Government assurances in its report just released in Lusaka.

The committee was unhappy at the delay in implementing the service whose idea was first mooted in 1976, but still remained in the "doldrums."

It was disappointed that the ministry had failed to produce a draft of the revised foreign service regulations.

To improve the efficiency of the country's missions abroad and its international image, there was need for trained diplomats, the report says.

It regrets that although former Foreign Affairs minister, now Defence Minister Mr Wilson Chakulya, made assurances in Parliament in January last year and February this year nothing had taken place.

"This state of affairs does not speak well of efficiency in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs," the report adds.

The committee invited two ministry officials to give reasons for the delay in establishing the service and they confirmed that a draft report, which included revised foreign service regulations was completed in December last year.

The committee was informed that the ministry would study the documents and then a memorandum would be drawn and be presented to the Cabinet Office for consideration before Parliament made it law.

While the committee appreciated the procedures involved, it was worried about the speed at which things were going and "urged the appropriate authorities to expeditiously finalise" the establishment of the service.

The committee should be informed about progress made and it appealed to the ministry for copies of the revised regulations.

● The Party and its Government has been urged to legalise traditional healing in the public service.

The call is contained in the report of the parliamentary committee on Government assurances.

Traditional healing had cultural and medicinal values which should not go to waste and the Ministry of Health should finalise collecting information on introducing the practice, the report says.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES FAR-REACHING STEPS TO IMPROVE AGRICULTURE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] THE Government yesterday announced far-reaching measures to boost agriculture.

According to Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Justin Mukando, the measures include adopting irrigation as a policy, equipping the Land Development Services Unit (LDSU) with additional machinery and decentralising its operations.

Mr Mukando said in an interview yesterday the Government would mechanise small-scale farming from next season.

The minister said once the irrigation policy was adopted, the massive cheap electricity would be used for the scheme instead of diesel engines.

He added: "We want to embark on a national irrigation programme to cover all suitable areas of the country."

The programme would start as soon as possible and his Minister, Mr Unia Mwila, was now out of the country to scout for financial assistance.

The Party and its Government, meanwhile, has started an agricultural project known as the "Tinkabi" in Mazabuka to find solutions to small-scale farmers' problems.

The Tinkabi project had been designed to serve groups of about 15,000 small-scale farmers.

Mr Mukando also said that recently a smaller tractor introduced by Power Equipment and Soraj Industrial Distributors had passed Government tests and would usher in a new era in the rural small-scale farming sector next season.

● A team of Japanese agricultural experts arrived in the North-Western Province to inspect 40,000 hectares of land which has been chosen for State farms in Kasempa and Solwezi districts.

The Japanese team was yesterday scheduled to have their first round of talks with the under-secretary for the province, Mr John Kazhila.

Speaking in an interview before the Japanese arrived, Mr Kazhila said the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development had made progress with survey work on the selected sites for the farms.

He would not say how much the Japanese would be involved in the schemes as it was up to them to determine after they had assessed the project's potential.

One site is a few kilometres west of Solwezi while the other is 12 kilometres north of Kasempa. Each has 20,000 hectares.

GDR EXPERTS TO RUN MODEL ARMY FARM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] **A NUMBER of German Democratic Republic (GDR) agricultural experts will come to help run the Airport farm about 20 Kilometres east of Lusaka, President Kaunda was informed yesterday.**

Zambia National Service Commandant, Brigadier-General Thomas Fara, told the President — who with the entire Central Committee, several Cabinet ministers, permanent secretaries and other Party and Government officials toured the 1,564-hectare farm — that at present officials were sampling soils to determine which was suitable for maize and wheat growing.

He said 60 hectares would be for growing rain-fed wheat and 27 hectares for maize.

General Fara did not indicate when the experts would be coming, but sources in the German technical team which is already here to train Zambians handle equipment, said they would arrive as soon as the Zambian Government was ready to receive them.

"We are waiting for the Ministry of Defence to ask our government. Our experts are ready and can come at any time," said one official.

The sources said the Germans would build a dam at a site to be chosen to help irrigate the farm.

Meanwhile, President Kaunda has praised Tanzania for making tremendous achievements in the field of development despite economic difficulties.

He said this in a message to President Julius Nyerere on the occasion of his country's 19th Independence day.

Dr Kaunda said: "I wish on behalf of the Party and its Government, the people of Zambia and indeed on my own behalf, to convey to Your Excellency and through you to the people of Tanzania, our heartfelt and fraternal congratulations."

He said the economic difficulties Tanzania was facing were not only the result of world-wide recession but also the justifiable war which kicked out dictator Idi Amin from Uganda.

Dr Kaunda said all these achievements which were for the well-being of Tanzanian citizens were possible only under Dr Nyerere's leadership and that his country would continue to prosper in all directions of development.

"It is our earnest wish that the very warm relations that so happily exist between our two sister countries will continue to grow. I wish you personal good health and all the best for the future," President Kaunda added.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS ROP TO BUY LOCAL VEGETABLE OIL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Dec 80 p 5

(Text) **PARLIAMENT** has been told that the Government ordered ROP to buy raw materials for cooking oil from within the country instead of America at a cheaper price.

Chairman of the parliamentary committee on parastatal bodies, Mr Titus Mukupo told Parliament in his report that the Government ordered ROP to buy crude vegetable oil from Namboard at K1,800 per tonne instead of importing the commodity from America at K1,200.

Mr Mukupo, who is Member of Parliament for Kawambwa, said the Government's decision to order ROP to buy crude vegetable oil from Namboard was aimed at encouraging local farmers to grow more food and sell the surplus to local firms that were engaged in food processing.

He submitted that since the Government encouraged ROP to buy expensive locally-produced raw materials rather than cheaper imported ones, it should help Namboard to overcome its present financial and liquidity problems.

Mr Mukupo said investigations were in progress by appropriate authorities and that the purchasing manager was on suspension although he noted with dismay that the suspended officer was allowed to use a company vehicle at the expense of ROP.

The general manager of ROP travelled from Kitwe to Ndola everyday for work as the house meant for him was still being occupied by the former general manager. Mr Mukupo said. — Zana.

Initiated

He however, urged the company to be more diligent when dealing with commercial transactions.

He cited as an example the transaction between the former general manager of the company who initiated the sale and bought the K41,277 candle making machine together with its K17,000 raw materials.

He cited another example of a transaction between ROP and South African company involving K149,000.

ZCTU BACKS MUZ STAND ON SACKINGS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has defended the Mineworkers Union of Zambia stand over the sacking of shop stewards who participated in the Party ward elections for the decentralised system.

ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba said in Kitwe yesterday MUZ should not be treated unfairly for implementing a resolution which was passed by its bi-annual conference.

Mr Zimba, who was commenting on Prime Minister Lisulo's remarks during a television interview last Sunday that MUZ officials would be disciplined for refusing to reinstate the sacked shop stewards, said the union had made the resolution in the belief that the new system was going to lower its membership.

Integration

He said the labour movement thought the integration of the mine townships with those run by local authorities

would take away the membership of MUZ through the transfer of workers in the community development services section.

It was felt that the privileges miners enjoyed would be withdrawn and it was in this light that the labour movement viewed the matter.

Mr Zimba hoped that the matter would be amicably resolved when the Bill becomes law.

He said every new issue had its problems and in this case the matter needed full understanding by everyone to interpret it properly.

Mr Zimba said President Kaunda explained the issue in full during the last National Council and there was no need for threats without considering the circumstances which were prevailing at the time.

LISULO: DEVIANT MUZ WILL BE PUNISHED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] PRIME Minister Lisulo has said Mineworkers Union of Zambia officials will be disciplined for refusing to reinstate sacked shop stewards who took part in the recent Party elections.

The MUZ officials had acted contrary to the recent UNIP National Council meeting which resolved that the sacked stewards be reinstated.

Mr Lisulo said this in a Television Zambia "Sunday Interview" when asked to comment on the failure by MUZ to reinstate the 16 shop stewards who were sacked for contesting Party elections.

He said although he did not have adequate information on the matter because it had been referred to former Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Seko, he felt MUZ was wrong.

Obeyed

Mr Lisulo said as a matter of principle, MUZ officials, who are UNIP members, should have obeyed the decision of the supreme body of the Party.

MUZ leaders had defied the constitution of the Party and therefore a prima facie case against them had been established, he added.

The union's refusal to reinstate the sacked men was announced in Chililabombwe last month by its vice-chairman Mr Timothy Walamba.

Mr Walamba said the union

could not reinstate the stewards because the decision to sack them was reached at a bi-annual conference.

He said then that as far as he was concerned, the stewards were no longer union leaders, and: "We are prepared to be locked up for our stand".

On the Local Government Administration Bill which was passed in Parliament during the last session after some opposition from backbenchers, Mr Lisulo said the opposition to it had been "exaggerated" by the Press.

He said although the labour movement had opposed the Bill, the Party advised the Government to go ahead with it because people consulted at district level had no opposition.

Mr Lisulo said the labour movement was in the minority, so the majority had to be obeyed in order to avoid "minority dictatorship".

He allayed fears that the Bill would bring problems and said in the past, many important decisions could not be taken on the pretext that instructions had to come from Lusaka.

Mr Lisulo said people who thought district governors were unqualified to head the district councils were wrong. He said what was important was the office and not an individual governor.

ZNUF THREATENS TO HALT PRODUCTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by Enockngosa and Remmy Kabali]

[Text] THE agriculture industry yesterday received a bashing when the Zambia National Farmers Union threatened to instruct its members to stop production if they do not receive loans from the Agricultural Finance Company at the end of this month.

Livingstone farmers also said their future was bleak when Mobil Oil and Shell and BP stop delivering fuel to them at the end of this month and African Farmers Machinery stops supplying spare parts and servicing their tractors.

The "strike" threat from the farmers' union was issued in Kabwe yesterday by ZNUF chairman, Mr David Maximba, and is a continuing wrangle between farmers and AFC which started last week when more than 100 farmers from Mumbwa, Chongwe and Lunaka protested outside AFC offices against delays in receiving their approved loans.

Mr Maximba warned that unless the Government re-organised the AFC, the agricultural programme would not succeed.

He said his members were "completely fed up" with the alleged delaying tactics of the AFC in giving out loans and accused the organisation of breach of contract by not paying farmers wages which were included in the loan agreements.

Under the agreement the AFC was supposed to give farmers money for seed and fertiliser, sprays, labour, fuel, oil and maintenance, tractor or ox-hire, transport, packing material, lime, insurance and contingency.

This was the amount of money shown as owing by the farmer on stop orders sent to Namboard.

"But when it comes to payment of the loans, AFC does not include labour wages and yet they are counted as part of the farmer's loan. How can it be a loan when it is not given?" he asked.

He warned that if farmers did not get this money by the end of this month, "the union will resort to the law of the jungle."

Asked to elaborate, Mr Maximba said: "Stopping to grow. You should remember that most of my members are well educated and only went into farming for the love of it. It is easy for them to go back to their previous jobs."

According to a loan agreement signed on October 8 between Mr Maximba and AFC in Kabwe, Mr Maximba was promised K4,320 as labour

wages which he has not received.

"When the Government and AFC say farmers are not paying back their loans, they mean labour wages which we never get," he said.

But he added that only farmers with between five to ten hectares were included in the labour wages agreement.

He accused AFC officials, particularly those in Kabwe of being "personally responsible" for the farmers' failure to repay loans because in most cases, they dished them out late.

When farmers needed money for agricultural inputs, they waited for too long and by the time the money was given "and in small amounts" it was already too late for certain crops.

"Now where does the farmer get the money to repay the loan when he did not grow everything at the right time?" Mr Maximba asked and appealed to AFC officials "and Government ministers not to provoke us by saying we fail to repay the loans."

In Gwembe, governor Reverend Philemon Chiposo accused AFC's mechanised tractor service of failing to provide badly-needed services to farmers.

He urged the organisation to establish an office in the district and complained that farmers in his area travelled many kilometres to Monze, Marabeta and Choma for loans.

"If we had lending institutions in the district, farmers would not have been travelling for such long distances," he said.

Last Thursday, Minister of State for Agriculture Mr Justin Mukando said delays in releasing loans to farmers were caused by lack of funds.

He said the Government had now released K30 million in addition to the K20 million which had already been exhausted.

The minister said this after meeting AFC officials led by Rural Development Corporation managing director, Mr Himesa Ng'wane following the farmers' protest.

In Livingstone, a tobacco farmer, Mr Edward Hockly, said Shell and BP and Mobil Oil companies had told farmers they would stop delivering fuel to them by the end of this month.

Mr Hockly informed acting governor, Mr Chisanga Mpepo that this had put farmers in a quandary because they did not know what to do next.

All along the two companies supplied farmers with fuel in drums, but now they had been told to find their own means of getting oil from the depot in Livingstone.

Mr Hockly said the oil companies had told farmers it was too expensive to continue delivering fuel to them directly.

Apart from oil companies' intention to stop delivering fuel to them, the African Farmers Machinery has said it would no longer deliver spares or service their tractors because farmers were getting few.

He urged the Government to reintroduce police patrols in the farming areas to stop thefts of crops and animals.

CSO: 4420

FARMERS CALL FOR AFC REORGANIZATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] MORE than 100 farmers from Mumbwa, Chongwe, Lusaka and Kabwe converged on the Agriculture Finance Company (AFC) offices in Lusaka yesterday, demanding payment of loans.

The angry farmers demanded a shake-up of the organisation, saying it had failed them. They warned that unless the procedure of loan payments was streamlined success of the "lima" programme would remain a pipedream.

One of the farmers, Mr Dick Situmbeko from Mungule in Lusaka Rural, said farmers in the area were "terribly behind time" in planting, there was only one week left before the SR 52 maize seed could be planted.

"But there is no money to buy the seeds or fertiliser, let alone to transport the items or pay labourers," he said.

He said farmers recalled President Kaunda promising the nation that farmers should be given loans before June, but these loans were only approved on paper as late as November and in some cases December.

"We have just been given the papers indicating how much we shall get for given items, but the money is not forthcoming. Some of us have been coming here for three

weeks now, but all we are told is to come back tomorrow. This tomorrow does not seem to come," Mr Situmbeko said.

Mr Anderson Mukubwe of Lusaka West said transporters were reluctant to carry fertiliser for farmers because there was no money to pay them and they were not prepared to wait.

Mr Jonathan Chilonda of Mwachisompola farm in Keembe said there was no fertiliser in all depots in the area, no diesel and no tractors for hire.

Asked to comment, Rural Development Corporation managing director Mr Hosea Ng'wano said, "there is nothing to say," through his secretary.

Meanwhile, some farmers in Luapula and Copperbelt provinces are evading repaying AFC loans by using relatives' names when getting payment for their produce.

AFC provincial manager for the Copperbelt, Mr Mathew

Chimangeni, and acting provincial manager for Luapula, Mr Aloysius Nkhoma, confirmed in separate interviews that farmers owing AFC thousands of Kwacha were becoming increasingly tricky and erratic.

The present arrangement on the Copperbelt is that when Namboard pays farmers for their produce, they deduct money owed by the farmers on behalf of the AFC.

Mr Chimangeni said some

farmers registered their produce under relatives or friends whose names did not appear on the stop-order schedules being kept by Namboard.

At Mansa, Mr Nkhoma said: "We really have problems with some farmers."

STARVATION TO END, BRIDGE TO SPEED RELIEF SUPPLIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

STARVATION among villagers in the Imusho area of Sesheke district is expected to end soon with the commissioning of a new 45-tonne pontoon at Kalongola.

Secretary to the Cabinet Mr Evans Willima announced yesterday that the pontoon was already operational and that this would speed up the delivery of relief supplies to famine stricken areas in the Western Province.

Mr Willima was commenting on reports that 15 people died from starvation in Imusho last month and that more would die if there was no meaningful relief operation.

Mr Willima said in a statement that the Party and its Government had so far spent K637,000 on famine relief in Senanga and Sesheke districts.

On Tuesday, his deputy Mr Francis Walusiku said although there were thousands of bags of maize and several other relief supplies at Senanga, they could not be distributed to Imusho in large quantities because there was no pontoon.

He said the Government had engaged itself in a costly exercise of transporting some of the supplies to the affected areas by helicopter, but that was not adequate.

The report of dying villagers was made to Sesheke district governor Mr Boniface Mapani by the district health inspector Mr R.N. Mwana-mambo who visited the area recently.

CSO: 4420

MAHEBA LANDMINES CLEARED, AREA DECLARED SAFE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] ZAMBIAN security forces have declared the area around Maheba camp, in North-Western Province, formerly occupied by Zimbabwean refugees as safe from landmines.

North-Western Province police chief Mr Adam Siyanda said the detonation exercise mounted by military experts who moved into the area shortly after the refugees were repatriated to Zimbabwe more than three months ago, had been completed.

The landmines were planted by former rebel Rhodesian soldiers during the liberation war which claimed thousands of lives.

Soon after the camp was vacated a boy was killed when a grenade he picked from the site exploded in his hands.

Detonate

It was then that security forces moved in the area to locate and detonate the landmines.

Yesterday police said so far the area was safe from landmines and people were allowed to move freely.

Mr Siyanda reported that authorities were still battling to secure the release of the Danish volunteer, Mr Peter Holm Gregersen, who was arrested by Angolan immigration officials after allegedly crossing the border illegally

at Ching' in the Kavuma area on November 29. He was working in Lusaka.

"We haven't heard anything from the area yet. We are still waiting for a report from officers who rushed there last week," he said. They were led by Zambezi governor, Mr Edward Limande.

KOBEL STEEL-INDECO SIGN BUILDING CONTRACT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] INDECO and Kobe Steel of Japan yesterday signed a K17.5 million contract to build a sulphuric acid plant at Kafue.

The contract followed the signing of a government-to-government loan agreement between Zambia and Japan on November 25 to help Zambia implement the sulphuric acid plant project.

The successful conclusion of the government-to-government loan meant that implementation of the project would start soon. It would be repayable in 30 years with a ten-year period of grace.

The construction contract between Indeco limited and Kobe Steel was signed by Indeco managing director, Mr Lishomwa Muuka and the general manager of Kobe Steel (international operations), Mr Shorijo Higashi.

Work on the project would take 27 months to complete.

This loan would cover the foreign currency portion of the whole construction cost while the local currency portion of the cost which amounts to K4.38 million would be borne by Indeco and the Zambian Government.

The plant which will have an annual capacity of 60,000 tonnes of sulphuric acid, will obtain its raw materials — pyrite — from Nampundwe mine, Mr Muuka said.

Priority

The Party and its Government had given high priority to

the sulphuric acid project to ensure constant availability of the chemical needed in the production of fertilisers by Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia.

The plant was of major importance especially since in the "operation food production programme" launched by President Kaunda, emphasis was on Zambia's agricultural development and self-sufficiency in food by the end of this decade.

The sulphuric acid plant will save the country millions of Kwacha in foreign exchange and create employment for more than 100 Zambians.

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

CASH POSITION SOUND--The Party and its Government has allowed Zambia run as a free society and no information has been kept from the public to which it (public) is entitled, a Freedom House spokesman said last night. The spokesman was reacting to the Opinion which appeared in this newspaper yesterday in which it was stated that the Bank of Zambia and the Central Committee would rapidly lose the nation's confidence if they remained tightlipped on the country's position regarding foreign exchange. The spokesman said the Government had never made its borrowings secret. "As a matter of fact, every loan agreement has been publicly signed and the amount revealed. At no time has the minister of finance refused to answer a question in Parliament regarding Zambia's foreign exchange situation. The spokesman said the Central Committee should not be expected to develop a dialogue with the Press: "It is up to members of the Press to gather information for themselves from the appropriate channels." On Zambia's credit worthness, the spokesman said to the contrary, as evidenced by recent loan agreements, Zambia's standing in the world money market was still very good and the country had so far honoured her international obligations by making timely payments. "Zambia's financial position is sound," he added. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

IAN SMITH COMMENTS ON OBLIGATIONS OF FARMERS

'People Dying of Starvation'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 pp 13, 12

[Text] ZIMBABWE'S farmers have an obligation to open up new land and grow food crops to help feed Africa's starving people. Mr Ian Smith, former Prime Minister, said in an interview at his farm near Selukwe this week.

"I have always been deeply conscious that we live, not only in a world that is short of food, but in a continent where people die of starvation in large numbers each year," he said.

Mr Smith has always been a cattle producer, growing maize for his cattle, with nothing over to sell.

Responding to an appeal to farmers to grow more food, he decided to build a second dam on his farm which will irrigate about 50 ha of maize, and 12 ha of fertilised pastures, adjacent to the dam.

"Building the dam was always one of my dreams. A few years ago, I started planning it and I had a few sites investigated, and trial pits dug.

"Now the dream has become reality and the surplus maize will make a small contribution towards helping the country become self-sufficient in maize, and perhaps an exporter.

"We don't want to put ourselves in the position of having to import maize, when we were exporters for so long," he said.

The new dam, on a tributary of the Gwemore river, will hold about 4 500 million litres, double the capacity of the first dam which was built more than 20 years ago.

In building it, Mr Smith believes it indicates his confidence in the country's future, "even in the troubled political times we are living through".

"Occasionally, one's confidence receives a jolt but, nevertheless, one has to be positive. While we are here, we must get on and build and face the future."

He said many people had read into the recent transfer of his farm to Gwemore Farm (Pvt) Ltd, that he was selling because he wanted to leave the country.

"With a person in my position, people jump to conclusions without adequate evidence.

"All I did was to transfer the various sections of the farm to a private company to enable me to give my family and children a material interest."

When a reporter visited the farm, the earthmoving machines were idle, unable to enter the dam site because of heavy rains the previous night.

Mr Smith said if the weather stays fine, the dam will be completed this week — in time for most of the heavy rains.

Mr Smith is, perhaps, better known as a cattle breeder than a maize grower. Many years ago he ran Hereford and Afrikaners and later crossed them to improve the quality of his commercial beef.

Six years ago he brought in Brahman bulls and crossed them with the Hereford/Afrikaner breed, giving him a still greater beef yield.

From his pedigree Brahman herd, he produces about 25 bulls a year, all of which are sold, and this enterprise provides the major part of his turnover.

Another Brahman herd, purebred but not registered, also gives him about 25 bulls a year. Mr Smith said there was a good demand for this type of bull and he could not produce enough of them.

The farm of 2430 ha was bought by Mr Smith soon after he returned from the Second World War.

"It was in rough country, there were squatters and it had been abused. People in Selukwe advised me not to buy it, but having travelled over

most of the countryside around here when I was a boy, I saw its tremendous water resources.

"The squatters had ploughed some sections without protecting the land, and when they had ruined one section they moved on to another."

Mr Smith, whose heart has always been in farming, said his present stay at the farm will be the longest in 17 years.

"All the time I was Prime Minister I used to get down here for a weekend every month.

"Now I am gradually spending more time. With a unit this size, and all the work I am doing, I need to if I am to farm successfully," he said.

Smith Stand Praised

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 12

[Editorial: "Meeting a Need"]

[Text]

IN an ideal Zimbabwe, all farmers would make a good living every year, the people would get adequate food cheaply, and there would be a surplus for export to help those in less favoured countries and to earn valuable foreign currency.

Conditions in Zimbabwe are not ideal, but in good years some of these requirements are fulfilled. Now that there are more mouths to feed, and more people with more money to spend on food, there must be greater efforts to meet the demand and strive for the ideal.

What Mr Ian Smith says politically seldom finds favour with new Zimbabweans. But few will disagree with his view that Zimbabwe farmers have an obligation to farm new land and grow more food crops. He is setting a good example.

Also setting a good example is the group of peasant farmers at Mrewa who have adopted the collective system. By moving as a group from one farm to another at crucial times they are giving their individual members a chance of better returns.

In other cases, commercial farmers are helping peasant farmers with expertise and equipment.

These examples of self-help, communal help and good neighbourliness must be encouraged at every opportunity if Zimbabwe is to provide the basics needed for the country to prosper.

TEKERE CASE: SWAN SONG FOR 1975 INDEMNITY ACT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 80 p 4

[Text]

THE majority verdict acquittal in the High Court last Monday of the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Edgar Tekere and seven of his bodyguards on murder charges, was probably the last case to reach the courts under the Indemnity and Compensation Act (1975).

The Act was repealed in November after being promulgated five years ago to provide indemnity for the Government and its employees — including members of the security forces — against civil or criminal prosecution for acting in good faith while suppressing terrorism.

DISABLEMENT

The new Act covering compensation for war victims was passed in November and contains no indemnity clauses for people acting to suppress terrorism, although it does not take away existing indemnities.

The War Victims' Compensation Act 1980 deals with procedures for claims against the Government for disablement and death during the war.

The new Act does, however, preserve the indemnity in respect of acts committed in good faith in the suppression of terrorism before November 14 1980, when the War Victims' Compensation Act came into effect.

A clause in the new Act prevents certificates of indemnity from being lifted by reason of the repeal of the old Act.

The Indemnity and Compensation Act had a stormy passage through the Rhodesian Parliament in 1975. Its introduction by the then Minister of Justice and of Law and Order, Mr Desmond Lardner-Burke, prompted widespread criticism from the clergy and pressure groups.

Despite the opposition the Bill was passed "in the national interest". The indemnity clause was retrospective to the start of the war in 1972.

The passing of the Act had the immediate effect of blocking demands from various groups in the country who had been pressing the Minister to investigate allegations of brutality by members of the security forces and the police.

Some complainants had already instituted actions against the State.

For several months before the Act was passed the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission had

campaigns for a commission to be set up to investigate alleged brutalities by the security forces. These allegations were outlined in a document circulated throughout the world.

CRITICS

One of the hardest-hitting critics of the Act was the former Federal Chief Justice, the late Sir Robert Tredgold.

Sir Robert said the Bill had not been clearly drawn and had been too hurriedly introduced.

He dismissed arguments that there had been precedents in other countries, saying that in only a single exception had indemnity been introduced during the hostilities and not later.

The exception he referred to was indemnity legislation passed in South Africa during 1961.

Sir Robert said the two laws — the South African statute and the Rhodesian Act — were an outrage to the rule of law and a blow at the very roots of democracy.

He said the Act was another step in the assimilation of Rhodesian laws to the draconian legislation that South Africa needed to support apartheid.

One of his main criticisms was the Cabinet's executive power to be

able to define what had been done "in good faith for and in connection" with the suppression of terrorism.

He said these were nebulous terms and their application would be left entirely to the Cabinet's discretion and could not be questioned in court.

Another major reservation for one of the clauses in the Bill was the fact that the Minister of Law and Order could issue a certificate saying that an act has been done for the suppression of terrorism and the certificate was considered to be conclusive proof that the act had been so done. So, strictly speaking, the Minister could make the decision without consulting his Cabinet colleagues.

RIGHTS

Opposition MPs in the House of Assembly bitterly opposed the Bill, and in the Upper House the Senate's Legal Committee decided that the Act would be inconsistent with the Declaration of Rights.

Support for the Act came from within the Government's own ranks. Two of the most prominent supporters of the legislation were Rhodesian Front MPs Mr Chris Andersen and Mr Hilary Squires.

Mr Squires admitted that in anticipating arguments against the introduction of the Act it could be generally accepted that indemnity Acts did legalise illegality. He qualified this by quoting legal and constitutional authorities who said that in certain conditions of war or internal disorder acts of indemnity could be regarded by judges and academic constitutional lawyers as not only unavoidable but necessary.

The Bill was finally pushed through both Houses of Parliament—more on the strength of its importance to the "national interest" than through any convincing legal argument.

In summing up the debate on the Second Reading of the Bill, Mr Lardner-Burke admitted that in his capacity as Minister of Law and Order he was in the process of being sued "because some individual is alleged to have acted wrongly in the police or the other security forces".

Although one other case, besides that of Mr Tekere, did reach the courts under the Indemnity Act, it is not publicly known how many indemnity certificates were issued by previous Governments.

CHITUNGWIZA SEEKS MUNICIPAL STATUS

Third Largest Urban Center

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Dec 80 p 4

(Text)

THE first business of the next council of Chitungwiza immediately after being elected will be to ask for municipal status, the Chief Executive of Chitungwiza, Mr Reuben Jamela, and the council chairman, Mr Jethro Nyarota Makoni, said last week.

The next thing after Chitungwiza was granted municipal status would be to ask for city status, the two Chitungwiza top executives said.

In an interview, they said the application for municipal status and, subsequently, city status, was part and parcel of Chitungwiza's five-year development plan estimated to cost about \$1 million.

Why Chitungwiza would ask for both municipal and city status, they said, was, first, that in terms of population, Chitungwiza was the third largest urban centre after Salisbury and Bulawayo.

Second, it was independent of Salisbury and was financially viable, which they say is an important aspect when the application is lodged.

They said that without municipal status it would be difficult, if not impossible, to attract industry, and without industry, development was difficult and costly.

"At present we are having to depend on industry in Salisbury, yet we have lots and lots of land which is lying idle while we also have thousands of unemployed people because of lack of industry," they said.

They added: "After we attain municipal status we will then own land which

we can lease or sell to industrialists.

"Even the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Edilson Zvohgo, addressing our council meeting in July, said that because our affairs are so well run, he was expecting a petition from us very soon for municipal status."

Outlining Chitungwiza's five-year development plan, Mr Jamela said:

"Every year we review the priorities of our capital development over a five-year period.

"In that exercise we list our projects in accordance with their urgency and our ability financially. We also include our methods of raising the required funds. Then we spread the list over the planned five-year period."

Mr Jamela said a project rated for the 1981-82 financial year, for instance, could be relegated to the next year's review or vice-versa, depending on the prevailing cir-

cumstances.

Explaining the 1980-81 phase of the five-year development plan, he said the council wanted to provide two beerhalls, one in area L and the other in area N of Sake.

They also plan to build a huge civic centre, to cost \$550 000. The civic centre will include a town house, administrative offices, a huge modern shopping complex and other facilities such as cinemas and other recreational fields.

They will also extend some St Mary's houses at a cost of about \$50 000 or more.

A clinic is already under construction in Zengeza which will cost at least \$243 800. In addition, they plan to build and equip a fire station.

A plan to erect 16 additional tower lights in St Mary's will cost the council another \$80 000, while a reconstruction of Chaminuka and Chirafidzo Roads will cost \$140 000.

Mr Jamela said houses in Zengeza 2 would be electrified during this phase at a cost of \$200 000 to the council.

The money is already available," he said. "The delay is with the Electricity Supply Commission which has said it has a shortage of skilled labour."

Sections A, D and F in Seke would also be electrified at a cost of \$15 000. The council planned to buy a plant, machinery, vehicles and equipment to the value of \$200 000 to carry out this development.

The present administrative offices are being extended and the total cost will be \$120 000.

Mr Jansen said the second stage of the development of the Seke

stadium would also be started in the present phase.

Asked about the last four phases of the five-year plan, he said they were very much the same as the projects outlined for phase one.

"We review our projects each year to determine their urgency, so that the other phases are in fact similar to those described for phase one."

"I can only add that we plan to sell more stands at designated shopping centres for individual developers to provide greater shopping facilities for our growing population."

Pros and Cons Discussed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Dec 80 p 14

[Editorial: "Good Neighbours"]

[Text]

CHITUNGWIZA'S desire to attain municipal and eventually city status is understandable. It is the third largest urban centre in the country and its development plans could be the envy of many established municipalities.

But what makes it different, and what could therefore cause problems, is its nearness to Salisbury. Here there is a parallel, on a much smaller scale, with Que Que and Redcliff which operate successfully as separate entities.

But whereas Redcliff's residents work there, vast numbers of Chitungwiza's residents work in Salisbury, so the parallel is not exact.

Chitungwiza wants to attract industry, but there must not be too much duplication with what exists in Salisbury.

It would be natural for the two centres to merge physically in due course, with development spreading along the transport routes between them. But it is generally agreed that Salisbury has sprawled far enough, and the same might apply to its neighbour.

There must obviously be the closest contacts between the councils and officials of both centres to provide co-operation where it is needed and to ensure that healthy rivalry does not develop to the detriment of one or the other.

When Salisbury's new council eventually takes office one of its early tasks must be to meet Chitungwiza's so that close neighbours can be good neighbours.

LABOR MOVEMENT DISUNITY, POWER STRUGGLE DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Dec 80 p 6

[Article by Nigel Adlam]

[Text] Karl Marx implored in 1848: "Workers of the world unite--you have only your chains to lose, a world to win."

But this impassioned entreaty during that year of revolution seems to have fallen on very deaf ears in the new Zimbabwe--for the trade union movement is in a disunited, petty-minded mess.

Even veteran union-watchers are baffled by the internecine squabbling which has split the movement in two.

Mr Phineas Sithole, general secretary of the United Textile Workers' Union which has suffered more internal disruption than most, once said: "Only the bosses gain from our disunity."

Joe Public--the average man in the street--is no doubt totally befuddled by the struggle behind the union initials.

But the scrap goes something like this...

Last year, the TUCA, ZPL, ATUC and NATUC began merging to become the UTUZ. The odd man out was the recently-formed ZTUC.

Then Labour Minister Kuabirai Kangai suddenly announced the setting up of the ACTU. Two ZTUC officials got top posts.

Simple.

Or, put another way, Mr Kangai--not seeming to recognise the moves towards unity made by the United Trades Unions of Zimbabwe--stepped in and ordered the setting up of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions.

His brief to the ACTU was simply: "Unite the workers."

The Minister said he interfered because the labour movement had been partly "hijacked by unscrupulous employers who had bought their way" into some unions.

But many union leaders claim he intervened because it looked as though the unregistered Zimbabwe Trade Union Congress--which they accuse of being the industrial arm of ZANU (PF)--was in danger of being left on the shelf. Powerless.

ZTUC general secretary Alfred Makwarimba was made chairman of the interim ZCTU and another ZTUC man, Webetser Gwekwerere, was given the key post of organising secretary.

Both are ZANU (PF) activists.

Mr Gwekwerere this year returned to Zimbabwe after spending 14 years in Britain.

ZANU chairman Mr Sithole was made vice-chairman--but he quit after just six weeks, claiming the whole labour movement was being hijacked by ZANU (PF).

Fired

ZCTU publicity secretary Elphegio Soko--who was fired from Mr Sithole's union executive last week--said the formation of the ZCTU was an end to the split in the workers' movement.

He could not have been more wrong.

For since the setting up of the ZCTU in the winter the whole movement has been rent assunder.

A string of rival splinter groups have been set up to challenge the long-established unions and "poach" members.

Relations between the various trade union federations have been marked by accusations of intimidation, mud-slinging and back-biting.

Admittedly there have been a couple of mergers between rival unions under the guidance of the ZCTU--but generally there is all-out union warfare on the shop-floor.

Anyone can announce the formation of a new union, claim so many members after a few weeks and start attacking established groups.

There is no way of checking on their strength because they are not registered with the Ministry of Labour.

There are now two unions each for the mining, engineering, car-making, textile and postal industries.

And the ZCTU was told by Mr Kangai to unite the workers!

The Government has strongly denied that it is trying to turn the labour movement into a ZANU (PF) "puppet."

"Trade unionists should keep out of politics," Mr Kangai has said.

But there are precedents for trade union congresses to be firmly linked with leftwing parties.

Britain's 12 million-strong TUC--the only union federation in the country--is attached to the Labour Party.

In fact the Labour Party was set up by the TUC at the beginning of this century as the workers' political voice.

And in France, the General Workers' Confederation (CGT) is the industrial wing of the country's big Communist Party.

But Mr Sithole--and many other union leaders--believe the unions should be free of party political domination.

Miners' leader, Howard Bloomfield--whose own union is being attacked by a rival headed by Mr Gwekwerere--said party politics were the curse of unions.

"God knows, we've enough problems to cope with already," he said.

Mr Gwekwerere also denies that he is trying to shepherd unions into the ZANU (PF) fold.

But he claims that veteran union leaders are often totally ineffective with small memberships. There is a need for new blood, a new grassroots democracy, he argues.

But he does not deny that there is a power struggle raging in the labour movement--and the prize is the very heart and soul of trade unionism.

If Karl Marx had ever heard of Zimbabwe he might have said instead: "Workers of the world unite--you have only your union initials to lose, a new nation to win."

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT COMMITMENT TO SOCIALISM STRESSED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government was committed to the introduction of Zimbabwe's own unique brand of socialism that placed more emphasis on collective productivity, the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said yesterday.

He said experiments at establishing socialism had been suggested and tried in many independent African states, but these had failed because they were based largely on "collective consumption of goods produced by capitalism".

Dr Shamuyarira said the Government was determined to ensure that Zimbabwe did not become just another consumer African country dependent on goods produced by other nations.

"What Africa needs is a socialist system of collective production and consumption with more emphasis on production," he said.

Speaking at a cere-

mony where he officially opened a new Salisbury tyre retreading factory, the Minister said the production of large quantities of goods locally and by Zimbabweans themselves would strengthen the country's economy and guarantee national independence.

Dr Shamuyarira, who was accompanied by Senator Joseph Culverwell, said that with the coming of independence and the attainment of black majority rule, doors were now open for black Zimbabweans to launch new ventures and contribute to the development of the country.

He said that while in the colonial past the horizons for economic advancement for Africans had been limited, "the situation has been reversed and will continue to be reversed to accord black Zimbabweans opportunities to own the means of production and not be just job-seekers".

People should not look to the Government alone to provide them with white-collar jobs, "but rather they should be proud to be their own masters in the new Zimbabwe by owning the

means of production".

Zimbabweans who had acquired specialised skills should use them to create new units of production in the form of factories and commercial undertakings.

Dr Shamuyarira pointed out that through hard work and self-sacrifice, the country would avoid becoming embroiled in debts which could seriously undermine the country's independence.

Some countries, he said, had allowed themselves to fall into debts from which they were finding it difficult to extricate themselves because their non-productive economies had forced them to seek help from organisations like the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

"We do not want that to happen to Zimbabwe," the Minister declared.

Dr Shamuyarira commended Mr Rudolf Chitanga, proprietor of the new factory, for leading the way in the participation of black Zimbabweans in the formerly predominantly white industrial and commercial sector.

"We need more Zimbabweans like him if our desired goals of economic independence are to become a reality," he said.

GOVERNMENT BORROWING, OVERSPENDING SOURCE OF WORRY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE swollen money supply in Zimbabwe is now proving to be extremely worrying for the Government and the money market, with the supply at more than 40 percent over the beginning of the year. Two of the most important reasons have become clear — Government borrowing and over-expenditure by ministries.

Coup with the recent 6c a litre oil price increase it now seems certain Zimbabwe is facing a year of sharply increased inflation, with forecasts ranging from 14 percent to as high as 20 percent.

An indication of Government borrowing is given by the weekly tender for Treasury Bills, which is now for \$18 million. Two years ago it was \$16 million and four years ago it was \$4 million.

A Government official told Business Herald: "We can only wait for the supplementary estimates to be put before Parliament early next year, but all the signs are that they will be hefty. There is increasing official worry about the money supply and its causes."

At the same time gold and foreign reserves have fallen to the \$170 million mark, but this in itself is not cause for concern.

The Reserve Bank

economic review says that net foreign assets rose by \$30 million in the first quarter of the year. When figures on gold and foreign currency were first published in April this year, the total stood at \$188 million of which gold accounted for \$43 million.

Since then the price of gold has dropped, but it is not known what proportion it makes of total assets.

In fact this fall has to some extent lessened the impact of the increased volume of money as it effectively means an outflow of funds from the country.

The public debt has increased by almost \$400 million in the last year, which is a 30 percent growth. Total holdings of Treasury Bills are now more than \$200 million, a record.

However, interest rates have not risen in line with Government borrowing and for Treasury Bills are still very low as are other

short term rates. But at the long end of the market they are approaching 10 percent. Yields on 25-year Government stock and 15-year local authority stock are now significantly above dividend yields on the stock exchange.

In the commercial banking sector demand deposits are at a record \$400 million while their balances with the Reserve Bank are at \$43 million.

Ironically, Zimbabwe is in the same position as Britain where Mrs Thatcher has rested much of her hopes on controlling Government spending.

Latest results there show that the money supply has got out of hand because of Government borrowing, despite the Conservative Party's attempts to chop it. Spending has been growing at a yearly rate of 20 percent.

British Government borrowing last month was £2 800 million (\$3 800 million). And it seems to be increasing.

DETAILS ON GWANDA COUNCIL ELECTIONS RELEASED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 80 p 6

[Text]

THE District Commissioner of Gwanda, Mr I. A. Matheson, said yesterday that there will be an election in only one ward of Gwanda's new 26-ward district council.

It will be a contest between a Patriotic Front candidate and a ZANU (PF) candidate for the single seat in the ward.

In the other 25 wards, 25 Patriotic Front candidates have been declared elected unopposed.

The successful candidates are: Mr Isiah N. Bhebhe (in Chief Masuku's Ward); Mr Mibheke Ndlovu (Headman Nkala Ward); Mr Amos Moyo (Headman Tebele Ward); Mr Tommy Neube (Headman Khupu Ward); Mr Jonathan Dube (Headman Tivi Ward); Mr Leo M. Dlodze (Chief Matema Ward).

Mr Samson Moyo (Headman Magwama Ward); Mr Paul Nyathi (Headman Mayembe Ward); Mr Micah Mabona (Headman Masole Ward); Mr Johnson A. Dube (Chief Mate Ward); Mr Moses Tshipi-sani (Headman Tshipi-sani Ward).

Mr Ngwenepi Nyathi (Headman Philip Ward); Mr Koseyilwe Tumo Sebata (Headman Malusi Ward); Mr Baitse Makwani Kgwatalala (Headman Hwatalala Ward); Mr Gilbert Sisiwa (Headman Marhami Ward); Mr Masilo Choene (Headman Jotile Ward); Mr Abedingo Mlamu (Chief Nhlamba Ward).

Mr Titus Maliba (Headman Taweni Ward); Mr Titus Phangwe (Headman Miahwa Ward); Mr Zephaniah K. Sihwa (Headman P. Lubane Ward); Mr Amos Dada (Chief Marupi Ward).

Mr Sanders Mlilo (Headman Magaya Ward); Mr Phillip Malspela (Headman Mapala Ward); Mr Daniel Pahlalwana (Tuli Purchase Area Ward); and Mr Veille Ndlovu (Headman Vell Ward).

The contest on July 31 will be in the Manyanya Ward.

CSO: 4420

LABOR MINISTER VISITS CUBA, CRITICIZES SOUTH AFRICA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbira Kangai, said in Havana, Cuba, yesterday that South Africa had chosen to make itself the aggressor in Southern Africa and was daily promoting subversion in independent states in the region.

"South Africa is firmly entrenched on a course to destabilise our country and region," said Mr Kangai, who is representing Zimbabwe at the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba which ends today.

In his speech, released in Salisbury, Mr Kangai said South Africa's hostile activities would not deter ZANU (PF) or the Government from working for the independence of Namibia and the freedom of oppressed South Africans.

Zimbabwe demands and hopes that the proposed conference on Namibia be held, recognising SWAPO as the sole and authentic

representative of the people of that country.

"If the conference can lead to the attainment of genuine independence by Namibia, then the progressive community will be left with only South Africa as its main concern in Southern Africa," said the Minister.

Mr Kangai told the Congress, which re-elected President Fidel Castro as the Cuban Communist Party's leader, that Zimbabwe wanted economic links with Cuba.

"Our friendly political and diplomatic relations can only be consolidated through closer economic ties."

"Political and diplomatic relations alone, no matter how friendly, will not survive the challenges of our epoch. They need to breed and feed on solid bilateral economic relations," Mr Kangai said.

He also told his audience of Zimbabwe's concept of reconciliation through which the coun-

try was establishing a new political order based on democracy and majority rule.

"It is on the foundation of this principle that we are finding it possible to transform groupist objectives and inclinations into collectivist, popular and socialist objectives and aspirations," he said.

"Our people as a whole are quickly transforming by accepting the principle of unity and reconciliation," he added.

He thanked Cuba for its assistance during Zimbabwe's armed liberation struggle and praised President Castro for the "dynamism he injected into the leadership of the liberation struggle throughout the world".

"We have no doubt in our minds that when the history of decolonisation is finally written, it will record the illustrious and meritorious role played by Comrade President Castro and the people of Cuba," said Mr Kangai.

Without Cuba's help for Africa's liberation struggle, the continent would not be what it is today.

WHITES ADAPTING TO THEIR NEW SITUATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

WHITES in Zimbabwe were, in the present circumstances, "playing their cards correctly", the former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, said yesterday.

"But make no mistake, they are going through a tough time and there is a limit to the kind of punishment they can endure," he said.

Speaking during an interview at his Gwanzu farm, near Bulawayo, Mr Smith said he was pleased to see that most whites were being reasonable about the overall situation in the country. There had been dramatic, even revolutionary, changes.

"Surprisingly, they have adapted themselves and are trying to make the most of the situation, trying to make things work."

He said the country was losing too many whites. If the health and education standards dropped or the systems were interfered with, then whites would leave at a faster pace.

A breakdown in the confidence of whites, who had

the professionalisation and skills, would contribute greatly to the collapse of the Zimbabwean economy.

"There has been a lot of talk from Government Ministers about reconciliation: how they were going to forget the past, and how they wished to keep the whites."

"While some Ministers are genuine in their intentions in this regard there are clearly some who are not."

"They are undermining whatever good work has been done by the more sensible and responsible ones," he said.

He did not believe the country was being run on the lines of a one-party state yet, although some Ministers had said openly they were in favour of it.

Mr Smith said he could see a few red warning lights flashing on the economic horizon. The financial side was the hardest

to manage and the Government was not well served with talent in this field.

Whites, he said, were prepared to accept some kind of socialism but not marxism, and a rise in the black standard of living was always accepted by them. The problem was money.

"It now looks as if there is an attempt to do this at a pace quicker than the economy can stand."

Mr Smith said a complete take-over of the mass media would be a suppression of the freedom of expression.

He had always been opposed to the national Front but had never interfered with it.

"We are supposed to be at peace, yet there is more Government control over the mass media than there was when the RF was in power," he said.

EX-MP, THREE ZANLA MEN JOIN NFZ

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Dec 80 p 5

[Text]

A FORMER UANC Member of Parliament in Bishop Abel Muzorewa's government, Mr John Nyawha, and three former guerrillas in ZANLA, Elton Hende, Joseph Chimurenga and Farai Neng, have joined the National Front for Zimbabwe (NFZ).

The four were among nearly 50 people who officially signed on as NFZ members at a brief ceremony at a house in Avenia, Salisbury, on Friday.

The three former guerrillas were among the 71 who returned to Zimbabwe at the beginning of this year after being detained for nearly three years by the Mozambique authorities on the instructions of ZANU (PF).

Mr Nyawha said the role of opposition parties was not merely being antagonistic towards the Government or promoting anarchy in the country,

but to act as a watchdog to ensure that the ruling authority did not renge on its responsibilities to the people.

He deplored the tendency among some people in Government to regard opposition political parties as mischief-makers, bent on orchestrating anarchy and lawlessness.

Welcoming the new members, NFZ president Mr Peter Mhandu said that although Zimbabwe had attained independence and a black majority Government, people were still not quite free to go about their affairs because of the unfavourable security situation.

Because the Government had failed to fulfil its promises to pay the former guerrillas an allowance of \$100 a month, some had resorted to "extorting" from the ordinary people their "reward" for sacrificing their lives during the liberation struggle.

FORMER OFFICIAL CLAIMS TO BE VICTIM OF HARASSMENT

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

A FORMER Cabinet Minister in the transitional government, Mr Gibson Magaramombe, believes he is the target of a hate-campaign directed at leaders of opposition political parties.

A distraught Mr Magaramombe alleged a "vicious and calculated plot to destroy me and my family".

He complained that from the time he was publicly assaulted in a central Salisbury street last August, it appeared a systematic campaign to demoralise and terrorise him and his family had become the "pre-occupation of some people in high places".

"I seriously want to protest about this persecution because like any other Zimbabwean I feel I am also entitled to the peace that has come with our independence," he said.

He claimed a number of "comrades" had visited his home while he was not there and had asked questions about himself and members of his family.

A police spokesman declined to comment on the matter last week saying he would investigate.

But an angry Mr Magaramombe declared he was "sick and tired" of being harassed and terrorised because of his political views.

Mr Magaramombe, a former co-Minister of Health, Social Affairs, Manpower and Education believes he is a victim of political vendetta and wonders what the motives are.

He said he had made numerous reports to the police and that in some instances officers had been assigned to protect him.

Mr Magaramombe appealed to political leaders to restrain party members from taking the law into their own hands and warned that if the situation were unchecked it could develop into anarchy and lawlessness.

"We should be more concerned with rebuilding our economy, not settling worthless political scores," he said.

CSO: 4420

DETAILS ON NEW CURRENCY GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

DETAILS of the new designs for Zimbabwe's currency, due to be introduced next April, were announced yesterday. The designs represent features of Zimbabwe.

In a special supplementary Government notice from the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, published yesterday, all aspects of the new coins were outlined.

On the obverse side of all coins there will be an impression of the Zimbabwe Bird looking to the left, and around it will be the inscription "ZIMBABWE" with the year of manufacture.

In the case of each newly introduced coin the reverse side will bear the following:

- The 1c coin, the numeral "1" circled by a garland of leaves;
- The 5c coin, an impression of a hare and the numeral "5";
- The 10c coin, an impression of a baobab tree and the numeral "10";
- The 20c coin, an impression of the Birchenough Bridge and the numeral "20";

● The 50c coin, an impression of the rising sun and the numeral "50"; and

● The \$1 coin, an impression of the Zimbabwe Ruins and the value inscribed as "\$1".

The edges of the 1c and \$1 coins will be milled and those of the 5c, 10c, 20c and 50c coins will be smooth.

The standard mass in grams will be as scheduled in the notice: 1c — 3 g; 5c — 2.5 g; 10c — 3.75 g; 20c — 5.5 g; 50c — 7.5 g; and \$1 — 10 g.

Besides the coins there will also be new \$2, \$5 and \$10 notes, together with the introduction of a \$20 note.

All aspects of the new currency design were considered by a special committee set up in April this year under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi.

Its decisions were reached after "due attention" had been given to Zimbabwe's financial interests inside and outside the country and to international trends in issues of currency.

INDUSTRIAL, ECONOMIC BOOM REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

ZIMBABWE is booming. Industry is on the up and up—which means more jobs for the people and more cash for the nation.

Mr Rex Sampson, president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industry, which represents all the top manufacturers, said: "I'm very confident of the future."

The upturn in industry since the end of the war has been impressive.

Statistics in the Reserve Bank's Quarterly Economic Review—the first produced since UDI—tell the cheering story by comparing output in the first six months of this year to the same period in 1979:

● Metal industries, such as engineering, up 17.4 percent.

● Non-metal minerals up 14.3 percent.

● Wood and furniture, which is enjoying a big rise in demand at home and abroad, up 25.4 percent.

● Transport equipment, such as railway rolling stock, up 25.3 percent.

● Chemical and petroleum products up 18.8 percent.

● Drink and tobacco up 23.5 percent.

The overall increase in the manufacturing industry — which makes a quarter of Zimbabwe's gross domestic product—has been 14.3 percent.

And that is in a recession-battered world where most economies are going down.

The review also says that the value of mining production has leapt by 63 percent, mainly because of high gold prices.

CZI chief executive Mr Tony Reed said: "The economy is doing very nicely."

Foreign investment is coming in—and is expected to rise steadily next year. But investment has not been as great as most businessmen expected. Political uncertainty is blamed.

However, local industrialists are pumping fortunes into their firms. "Generally I think industrialists are confident of the future. We have a good local market and lots of export markets have opened up," said Mr Reed.

Businessmen have promised the Government that they will launch a big export drive next year.

"The Prime Minister has made it clear that we must expand our export market away from South Africa," added Mr Reed.

"We'll look to surrounding states: Botswana, which has one of the best balance of payments in Africa, Zambia, Mozambique and Malawi. These are our natural markets. We always need to do a lot of business with Zambia."

Industry's greatest problem is the shortage of foreign currency—which can be a vicious circle.

When businessmen can't get foreign cash, they can't buy raw materials to produce the finished goods to sell abroad to get foreign cash...

Many industrialists believe the Government should make foreign exchange available by committing itself to pay in the future. Individual businessmen cannot do this.

Other difficulties facing industry include shortages of skilled workers and strikes.

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ACCEPTS GOVERNMENT TERMS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

THE flue-cured tobacco trade and the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association were obliged to accept all Government terms.

This included the limitation of this year's crop to 70 million kg, said Mr Bertie Palmer, president of the ZTA.

This was because of the acceptance of the Government's help in the intervention exercise to improve tobacco prices on the auction floors six weeks after the start of the selling season, he said.

In a letter to growers throughout the country, Mr Palmer said in July this year the Government, after consultation with trade members, the Tobacco Corporation and the ZTA, imposed a national crop size of 70 million kg maximum.

The ZTA were required to implement a control scheme on the growers. The method of implementation was up to

us, provided the mass sold did not exceed 70 million kg," he said.

"Our association was not in agreement with Government on the crop size. We requested a minimum weight of 85 million kg," he added.

BOOST

He said that at the same time as this was being discussed it was necessary to mount an intervention exercise to boost floor prices.

"Acceptance of Government help in the intervention exercise put an obligation on the trade and ZTA to accept all the Government's terms — including the 70 million kg maximum."

Mr Palmer said this year the association was compelled to accept Government's condition.

"Future negotiations will be between the association and the trade for our crop size, although we will still need Government ratification of our agreement," he added.

SHORTAGES DELAY CAR PRODUCTION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 80 p 3

(Text)

BULAWAYO
WORK at Zimbabwe's car assembly plants has been held up by a shortage of components. No new cars are expected on the market before February.

It is understood that two models, comprising more than 500 cars, are involved.

"The car packs arrived without certain components and frantic efforts are being made to obtain them," Mr George Griffin, chairman of the Motor Trade Association of Matabeleland, said in Bulawayo yesterday.

He said there was a "desperate" shortage, overall, of new cars because of the dwindling purchasing power of foreign currency allocations as car prices went up.

"This is having a ripple effect on the availability of good used cars. In fact, Zimbabwe's car fleet is being eroded at the rate of 30 percent a year, through theft, write-offs due to accidents and to the lack of spares for older cars.

The replacement of new cars into the market is about 5 percent a year, giving a net loss of 15 percent.

He said during the next quota period, January to June, there would probably be fewer new cars available.

The effect on the used

car market would be worse than it is now, where stocks held by dealers had dropped by between 50 percent and 90 percent in the past six months.

Mr Griffin said the situation was so bad that many Bulawayo dealers, who normally stocked between 50 and 100 used cars, had fewer than 10 on their stands.

He said the association's national executive had discussed various methods of solving the problem at a meeting in Salisbury this week.

One suggestion had been that a large number of good used cars should be imported.

The Government is not amenable to this. It believes it would be more economical to bring in new car packs minus certain components, which could be made locally, such as tyres, batteries, glass, seat frames, upholstery and exhausts.

MINERAL PRICE DROP HITS PRODUCERS

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

FALLING world commodity prices, especially in minerals, have severely affected Zimbabwe producers but analysts here say prices have reached their lowest levels.

These have tumbled in the last six months with copper staying below \$800 a tonne, nickel down and the severely weakened. Gold has appeared to have settled down.

Common opinion is that this country must await President Reagan's policies. But it appears that he is going to cut down on Government spending and so the United States recession and high interest rates are likely to stay for some time.

Salisbury brokers say that metal prices are low by historic levels. Said one: "Copper producers will cut back production and new mines will not come into production until prices have reached the right levels. There is not a great risk of further falls."

Another broker noted that though there had been a sharp drop in sugar prices, the reason for the original increase in price had been because of speculation buying.

The present level is no different from that ruling before the speculators moved in. Now that interest rates in the United States have moved up they have gone into buy-

ing money and moved away from commodities.

"Just what will happen in general is hard to fathom. Reagan is talking in terms of high interest rates continuing, which implies a recession, but at the same time is wanting tax cuts which means he wants to stimulate the economy."

All agree that stockpiling is not going to become widespread by producers.

This is because it will cost too much to finance the extra stocks (in other words borrow the money to keep going while holding back on supplies) caused by the high interest rates. The same is likely to happen here.

DISRUPTED

For nickel producers in this country a peculiar situation exists. A review by R.A.I. Merchant Bank shows that marketing is being disrupted throughout the world by contracts between major producers and their larger customers, with the latter being able to get big discounts and favourable credit terms.

This means producers here have to match these low prices. Very little of the international trading is done through the London Metal Exchange.

The LME price was between £2 700 in June and July whereas the Zimbabwe price was only £2 800 a tonne. Exports

for 1980 are likely to be higher than previous years however, with the first seven months bringing in £20 million.

On gold most observers say it will vary between U.S.\$370 to U.S.\$450 an ounce. Central banks and the jewellery industry will become more prominent, again because of high interest rates for money. But no one expects levels to get to the U.S.\$700 to U.S.\$800 level again.

The R.A.I. analysts say that enormous stockpiles of oil in western countries meant they were not too badly affected by the Middle East conflict, and so there was no huge swing to gold.

The Iraq and Iran war has put conflicting pressures on the gold price. One is that both sides might have to sell gold to pay for the war but this is counterbalanced by the United States possibly having to release Iran's blocked funds, leading to a move out of the U.S. dollar into gold.

Supply will also influence the world market. Russia has reduced its sales to the west in recent years but its poor crop yields this year and an economic downturn in 1981 will make it a more rigorous buyer on commodity markets.

South Africa is in an unusually strong position and is secure enough to withhold sales if it sees prices falling to levels it finds unacceptable.

PRESIDENT LAUNCHES POULTRY FARM PLAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Dec 80 p 7

[Article by Mike Overmeyer]

[Text]

WORKING together is the essence of a revolutionary change taking place at State House in Salisbury where the launching of a farming co-operative is involving all on an equal footing.

Four hundred chickens were yesterday moved into a newly-built fowl run.

At the official opening ceremony of the Mushandira Farmer Co-operative in poultry production, President Mwanasa told workers at State House.

"This event constitutes a culmination of the co-operative effort by the workers and inmates of State House to transform the former colonial-type and authoritarian paradigm of the estate into a people-centred home and production centre."

All workers at State House will have equal shares in the co-operative.

President Mwanasa said: "As its name denotes, the Mushandira Farmer Co-operative promotes the outmoded ideas of individualism and selfishness."

"The central theme is unity in work regardless of social class. Accordingly the co-operative unites all the people of State House from the gardener to the highest rank."

"All members have an equal input and output in the project. The project is still at its infancy but we hope it will expand and become self-supporting in the long run," he said.

The chairman of the co-operative, President Mwanasa expected it to eventually have about 1000 chickens.

Mrs Mwanasa has already embarked on a flower and gardening co-operative scheme to operate on the same level as the poultry production venture.

One of the major motivating factors of starting such co-operatives was the need to inspire others to follow suit.

"In particular we hope this modest project will help to encourage all our people to develop a strong sense of responsibility towards work so that Zimbabwe can become a self-reliant and self-sufficient country," he said.

"Rather than indulge in futile and divisive activities all our people should seek to participate in the productive process."

He said a strong and sound economic structure was a prerequisite for a stable political system.

It was also expected that more use would be made of wasted space on the State House plot. But this would happen as production developed on the first stage of the poultry project.

PLUMTREE LAND-SHARING PROJECT FAILS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Plumtree plan for commercial cattlemen to share their grazing land with tribal farmers has fallen flat.

Commercial and peasant farmers in the Plumtree district launched a "good neighbour scheme" in October. It was agreed that TTL farmers could graze their cattle on land belonging to commercial farmers until the rains fell and improved TTL grasslands.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, chaired the meeting to help solve the twin problems of shortage of TTL grazing land and the move on to commercial land by peasant farmers.

But it was claimed yesterday that nothing came of the meeting.

Problems facing commercial farmers included veld fires, drought and TTL farmers who had already moved on to the land.

The District Commissioner of Plumtree, Mr Dale Curtis, said no further official agreements were reached after the October meeting.

He said: "Some farmers whose land adjoined TTL took it upon themselves to help out and they offered grazing land to peasant farmers."

"But many other farmers who would have helped were unable to do so because of veld fires and drought."

"The situation has been helped now by the rains. The reason behind the scheme originally was to help the TTL farmers graze their cattle until the rains could improve their lands."

"I wouldn't say the scheme has failed totally because some commercial

farmers did help of their own accord."

"From what I've seen in the district, the early rains have had a good effect on the TTL lands and I now doubt whether L.L. scheme is needed," said Mr Curtis.

A similar "grazing co-operation" scheme operating at Gwanda has met with success.

The District Commissioner for the area, Mr Ian Matheson, said yesterday: "There have been some problems, but on the whole the scheme has been a success."

"A total of 20 000 cattle have been grazed by TTL farmers on land belonging to commercial farmers."

"The scheme has undoubtedly saved the lives of very many cattle and done a tremendous amount to promote goodwill between everyone."

RECORD MAIZE HARVEST FORECAST

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE is set to reap its biggest yet maize harvest. There could be more than one million tonnes to export at the end of the season.

And the markets are on our doorstep — Zambia, Angola, Mozambique . . .

"It's a beautiful agricultural scene," said David Spain, president of the Commercial Farmers' Union.

He said the number of hectares under maize had jumped from 225 000 to more than 300 000 this season.

He gave three main reasons for the big rise:

- The end of the war.
- The Government's "bold" policy in upping the guaranteed price.
- The drop in tobacco-growing which has led to more maize.

The total maize crop in Zimbabwe could be between 1.6 and 2 million tonnes.

"That would be our biggest crop yet," said Mr Spain.

Zimbabwe's home needs are about 500 000 tonnes, which would leave between 800 000 and 1 million tonnes for export.

"That would be our biggest export of maize so far," added Mr Spain.

But he cautioned: "There's a long way to go yet before reaping."

The weather has to be kind to us before these great things can happen. We could suffer a drought — but the rains have got off to a reasonably good start, except in the north of the country."

He said the possible

maize production underlined the crucial role of farming in Zimbabwe and the prediction by the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman: "Food will become more powerful than oil."

Mr Spain said travelling through the nation's farming areas today was a joy.

"I've never seen the crops so magnificent. They're fantastic. They're healthy and growing well," he said. "You can go to Hartley, Banket, Owelo, Odzi, Enterprise, anywhere . . . It's the same."

Farmers also hope for a bumper wheat harvest next winter with production increased by up to 50 percent.

But wheat is a costly crop to grow and the farmers' bid for £120 a tonne price is too low. Wheat imports could cost £120 a tonne.

Mr Spain said that less than half of Zimbabwe's old wheat producers have grown the crop consistently for the past three years.

"We must encourage them all into production," he said.

The beef industry is still

struggling to get out of the doldrums.

Mr Spain praised the Ministry of Lands for setting up an inquiry into the industry.

"These problems — the reduction of the national herd through bad pricing policies in the past, the war, theft and disease — can't be overcome overnight," he added.

The farmers' leader said beef shortages could become more regular and severe if cattle ranchers are not given greater incentives, such as bonuses for each calf born.

An estimated 200 more commercial farmers have started work on the land since independence, bringing the total CFU number to 5 000.

Some are young men going into the industry for the first time, but most are farmers returning to land they evacuated during the war.

And a much greater heiferage of land is being used.

Mr Spain said that in his own area, Shamva, there was a string of empty farms at the end of last season — today there is only one.

But he added that so many commercial farmers had left some areas during the war — such as Mtoho and Mount Darwin — that the others would not return. They would feel too socially isolated.

Talks?

The CFU is negotiating with the Government to use such areas into resettlement schemes.

Mr Spain said the remaining farmers should be bought out at realistic prices or transferred to other areas.

He said the country's farmers were generally confident of the future.

But he added: "I don't want to make everything out as rosy — it's certainly not."

Mr Spain said farmers were still hit by stock and fencing theft and squatters.

And there was a certain amount of apprehension about the political future.

"But the Prime Minister and several of his Ministers have done their best to reassure us," he said.

"In proportion to their numbers, fewer farmers have left this country than members of other sectors of the community."

Mr Spain added: "The farmer is very adaptable, probably more adaptable than most."

REVITALIZATION OF COTTON INDUSTRY REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

GOKWE'S blossoming cotton industry is back on the road to success.

The Cotton Marketing Board is building a new depot to handle the expected increase in cotton picking and good early rains have boosted hopes.

Gokwe can account for more than half of the country's cotton harvest from tribal trust lands, and over 13 percent of the national output.

The district last year reaped \$5.5 million from the sale of its cotton and next year's harvest could show an increase of more than 60 percent.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees boosted the district's efforts to rebuild its cotton industry with the free distribution of seed packs.

More than 5 000 packs were sent out, with each pack capable of planting half a hectare of cotton.

Mr Derek Bates, the regional agricultural officer for the district, said yesterday that an air of enthusiasm filled Gokwe because of the expected good cotton harvest.

Mr Bates, from the Department of Agricultural Development said: "Everyone is enthusiastic and happy because of the way things have been going."

"During the war, farmers here

were warned by guerrillas to stop farming and the cotton business suffered quite badly.

"But since the end of the war things have changed. The original farmers have begun planting again and many people in the area are planting and harvesting cotton for the first time.

"The UNHCR has helped tremendously with the free distribution of seed packs, which is another reason for the expected boom.

"Gokwe is full of expectation and hope for the harvest next year. We have even had good early rains and if all goes well, it could lead to much prosperity for the region.

"The Cotton Marketing Board is already building a new depot here to handle the increase. The depot will have room for expansion and will have all facilities for grading and packing," said Mr Bates.

Devag first began helping the cotton farmers in the early 1960s with advice and maintained a skeleton staff there during the war years.

MOVE FREELY

Their officers have been able to move and help freely since the end of the war, Mr Bates said.

The District Commissioner for Gokwe, Mr Dave Bertram, said yesterday that cotton was the most important single cash crop for the district.

He said: "It could be a record-breaking year for us if all goes well. Everyone is hoping and praying for the right weather.

"More than 380 000 people live in this region and about one third of the land is suitable for cotton farming. There is more than enough room for expansion of the industry."

The commissioner said 1977 was the last time the area was able to reap a highly profitable harvest.

The intervening war years saw farmers too frightened by threats from guerrillas to farm normally, he said.

NKOMO CRITICIZES BULAWAYO CURFEW

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO

ZIPRA men are not contemplating any violence, and there is "absolutely no need" for the curfew in Bulawayo, Dr Jacobus Nkomo, Minister of Home Affairs, said yesterday.

War-mongers should shut their mouths, he said. He was speaking in an interview at the farm college he has established on the Umgwata River near Bulawayo for refugee students.

"Those who talk about expecting an outbreak of violence are sponsoring it," he said.

"I can tell the people here that they can rest assured that ZIPRA and ZAPU are not contemplating violence against any-

body. If people who talk of an outbreak of violence would shut their mouths they would do the entire population of this country a very good service."

It was "the nonsense statement of the year" to say that the police in Bulawayo and the security forces and some of the people wanted the curfew, he said.

"Nobody wants the curfew. What for? Why curb the free life of the people? I cannot understand why it is there. My house is right inside the curfew area. I do not see why the damned thing (the curfew) should be there. We did have a problem once here, but where has there not been a problem?"

The problem — the recent in-

rest — in Bulawayo had been triggered by "the big talkers", he said.

"Bulawayo was one of the most peaceful towns until those people held a two-day rally. I have never seen a rally that goes on for two days unless it is to stir up trouble."

People who "speak — about a tribal language" and fostered tribal allegiances were fomenting trouble, he said.

"They want our people to be divided on tribal lines. That is the worst thing any tribal leader can want. Some of us have worked hard to see our people living as one people."

Tribal division was as evil as racial division, he said.

"We would like to see people of all colours and ethnic backgrounds forming the Zimbabwe nation. That's what some of us have suffered for for all these years. That is why I hate to see people promoting tribal division."

Asked if he had information on when nine Patriotic Front officials held in detention would be released, Dr Nkomo said he had none, and did not yet know why his party officials had been detained.

"I think the 30 days are about over," he said. "And the sooner they are out the better for everybody. Are we not the people who were talking about detention without trial? Why must it be so easy for us to run around and detain people?" he asked.

PLAN TO BUILD NATIONAL SPORTS STADIUM REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 80 p 1

(Text)

BUILDING of a 100 000-seat national sports stadium — financed by a country yet to be named — is to go ahead in Salisbury next year and should be completed by the end of 1982.

The instigator of the stadium, the Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Jack Whiting, said yesterday that agreement on finance had been provisionally made with the country concerned.

"We have got agreement in principle that we're going to build," he said. "It is now up to the Government to reach final agreement."

"I have done the preliminary work as an individual, not as the Mayor, to get the project off the ground. Now it's going to be over to the Government and the sporting bodies concerned."

The Mayor said two pieces of land had been earmarked for Government use to build a stadium.

One is in the Waterfalls area, just off the Beatrix Road, and the other is the vacant land at Aspidale, between Kumbungu and Mufema.

"No choice has yet been made," said the Mayor.

"These are both central points in high density

populated areas, which have adequate road transport, electricity, light and water available."

He believes it will take about another three months to complete detailed planning and that building of the stadium will start within a year.

The main stadium will include a soccer field, surrounded by a synthetic athletics track, to include sophisticated timing equipment.

Within the structure there will be an indoor hall for such sports as basketball and volleyball.

"At the same time there is a requirement for an Olympic swimming pool and diving tower," said the Mayor, "and this might go in this scheme."

"This country is probably one of the most sport conscious on the continent," he said yesterday.

day, "and it now" gives me great pleasure to report that I have received the green light to go ahead with plans to build a stadium which will not only cater for soccer, but other sports as well.

"I have the support of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Local Government and Housing and the Minister of Sport for the project."

"This objective could not have been achieved without the full support of the Government and I would like to publicly thank them for their enthusiasm when they have as many other priorities to deal with."

The Mayor said the Minister of Sport had rightly taken a keen interest, but issued a word of warning.

"Let must not involve themselves directly with the domestic running and organization of the various sporting bodies to the point that sport loses its individuality and becomes State controlled."

Councillor Whiting will now endeavour to get the municipality to develop sports fields and facilities within the city "so that the ordinary man can play sport at a reasonable cost."

NURSING SCHOOL DIRECTIVES ANNOUNCED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, yesterday announced that he had issued a directive that "half of the white girls at any nursing school must go to Mpilo or Harare Hospitals for their training because there must be one common school for all nurses".

The Minister was addressing a staff meeting at Bulawayo's Central Hospital.

He said: "Another directive is that no nurse should be made to resign from her training until she gets to her finals, which she will be allowed to attempt twice.

"Should she fail, I shall find something for her in the Zimbabwe health services."

Amid thunderous applause, Dr Ushewokunze said he was changing "the practice of the past where no white nurse could be transferred to Mpilo unless she was going there as matron or unless there was some occasional special class".

Dr Ushewokunze said it was necessary that staff attitudes towards one another and the Government should change.

"There are people in Zimbabwe today who refer to the Government as 'your Government' and to Ministers as 'your Ministers' as if they themselves did not belong to Zimbabwe," he said.

"When the RF was in office, I used to refer to its services as 'Government services' although I did not support it. We are all Zimbabweans, and un-

less one belongs to a migrant labourers' group, one cannot refer to the Government as 'your Government' and to the Ministers as 'your Ministers'."

Dr Ushewokunze invited what he called "those who resist change to accept change and the aspirations of the majority".

He said it was not his intention to legislate against racist attitudes, but to bring about change by appealing to those practising them to change.

"Negative attitudes impinge on the effective delivery of the service to patients, resulting in lack of unity among staff

members of all races, lack of trust, a feeling of lack of promotion opportunities by African staff and junior sisters," he said.

Talking about medical staff members' attitudes towards patients, the Minister said: "There is a tendency to forget that the patient is the focus and VIP of hospital activity, and not a means to realising career goals and acquiring status."

He said he would change the practice under which specialist nurses were assigned to departments having nothing to do with their training.

ZSC SPARKLES WITH RECORD SALES

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Electricity Supply Commission has announced an operating profit of \$5.4m. for the year ended June 30, 1980.

In its annual report, the ESC announced that electricity sales for the year rose to 4716.6 million kwh, representing an increase of 14.8 percent on sales for the previous year. This was also the highest annual sales figure recorded since the inception of the commission in 1968.

Record sales were achieved in the mining, industrial, municipal and domestic categories, with consumption increasing by 23.8 percent in the industrial sector to 3 578 million kwh. This increase was mainly due to improved production in the ferrochrome smelting industry.

The mining industry was the second largest consumer of power, at 1 947 million kwh and

satisfactory increases were also recorded in municipal and domestic consumption.

Small decreases were recorded in the commercial and farming sectors, however, farming sales being dependent on rainfall, which affected the level of irrigation pumping.

Revenue from electricity sales increased by 13.3 percent to \$88.8 million, although retail tariffs remained unaltered throughout the year, despite CAPCO increasing its bulk supply tariff to the commission by 6 percent as from January 1, 1980. The average price paid to the commission by consumers decreased, however, from 1.266c in 1978/1979 to 1.247c in 1979/80.

Expenditure rose by 16.4 percent to \$55.7 million, resulting in an overall surplus of \$5.4 million, which was transferred into the General Reserve Fund.

This fund is used for the development of the commission's supply

system throughout the country, with the construction of a new thermal power station at Wankie being the largest single project. It is presently engaged in.

The first stage of the Wankie power station will include the installation of four 120 mw generators, and together with all ancillary transmission and civil works, is expected to cost about \$300 million. Stage 1 of the project is well under way and the first generator should be in operation by the end of 1981.

In his annual review, the general manager of the commission, Mr D. R. Irvine, said that the commission had experienced a highly successful year, despite a continuing shortage of qualified staff.

The record sales figure was particularly important, he said, as it showed that the commission was able to meet the upsurge in the country's economy.

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OFFICIAL CLAIMS SUCCESS OF FREE HEALTH PROGRAM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Government's programme to offer free health care to people earning less than \$150 a month had been so successful that the rate at which the service was being used had doubled — in some cases actually tripled — since its introduction in September, the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Simon Masorofo, said yesterday.

This meant the Government had removed the financial barrier to health care in a situation where, according to a Ministry study, only 2.5 percent of Zimbabwe's rural population earned more than \$100 a month, he said.

Dr Masorofo, addressing Salisbury health assistants in Harare, also predicted Zimbabwe would achieve its goal of health for all by 1990 instead of by 2000, by instituting the concept of primary health care.

At last week's World Health Organisation symposium in Salisbury, he said, the director-general of W.H.O., Dr Halfdan Mahler, had advocated primary health care as the means of achieving health for all by 2000.

He and the Minister, Dr Herbert Uchewokunna, had agreed that to achieve that goal by 1990 would mean that national health development would have to be reorientated by diverting more health resources to the rural areas.

And that goal could be achieved with the support of all health workers, the communities and the Government.

Dr Masorofo said the implementation of primary health care would require a new approach to training health personnel and organising delivery systems.

Essentially, the aim would be to promote health within the community on a continuing basis rather than imposing it from the top.

"For this reason, Zimbabwe, like other countries, has identified the need to develop a community-based, oriented worker, namely, the village health worker."

HEALTH, EDUCATION APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

IMPORTANT posts have been filled in the Ministries of Health and Education and Culture, including the appointment of a Doctor of Education to the post of Secretary for Education and Culture.

Dr Nicholas G. Makura's appointment as Secretary for Education and Culture is effective from December 1. Born in Geta and educated at Zimuto Secondary School in the Victoria Province, Dr Makura attended the Dedaya Teacher Training College between 1966 and 1967.

He received his M.A. in educational administration and supervision at Roosevelt University of Chicago, and read for his doctorate from 1970-1973 at the University of Illinois, where he was also a lecturer with a desegregation training institute.

The Ministry of Education and Culture has also announced the appointment of a further 28 education officers.

Health Minister Dr Herbert Ushewekunze yesterday announced 26 new appointments in his Ministry, in line with the Presidential directive on African advancement.

"An approximate 75

percent of these are new posts," Dr Ushewekunze said. "The remaining 25 percent are the replacements of people who have left the Ministry."

The Minister emphasised that none of the appointments had resulted from the dismissal of staff.

INVOLVED

Among those appointed is a former ZANLA medic, Dr J. Muvuti, who has recently been involved in the rehabilitation of amputees in Zimbabwe.

He will be one of three new deputy secretaries in the Ministry to join a fourth, Dr Louise Westwater, who has served with the Ministry for 27 years. She is the first woman in Zimbabwe to attain this position in the Ministry of Health.

The other two deputies will be: Dr D. Heilander, currently working in England, who will join the Ministry as soon as possible; and Dr D. Makuto, Provincial Medical Officer of Health in the Midlands, who will be transferred to Salisbury soon.

BRIEFS

ZANU(PF) MEETING WITH PF--About 60 members of the central committee of both ZANU(PF) and the Patriotic Front yesterday held a four-hour meeting in Salisbury to discuss relations between the two parties. The joint meeting, which was headed by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, was held at the Harry Margolis Hall. At the end of the meeting the two parties issued a joint statement which said: "The joint meeting recognised the tension which recently has characterised the relations between the two political parties. The meeting considered and identified some of the causes of the conflict. The meeting deplored the incidents that have been taking place in various parts of the country, disturbing the peace and claiming lives unjustifiably. It called upon all the supporters of ZANU(PF) and the PF to work together peacefully. The joint meeting set up a committee to identify further the areas that give rise to the conflict and to recommend methods of removing those causes." The meeting was originally due to start at 10 a.m., but it was not until 11.30 that all the 30 members from each side sat down to discuss their parties' relations. Some of the members present at the meeting said it had been delayed by 1-1/2 hours in order to allow the Prime Minister to rest Ropa Nhongo, Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation; Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office; Mr Edgar Tekere, Minister of Manpower Planning and Development; Mr Simon Muzenda, Deputy Prime Minister; Mr Enos Nkala, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr Josiah Chinamano; Mr Willie Musarurwa; Mr Cephas Msipa; and Mr Joseph Msika. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 80 p 1]

ZCTU LABOR UNITY ROLE--The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions must force splinter unions to rejoin their mother bodies to forge unity in the country's labour movement, a union leader said yesterday. The president of the General Engineering and Metalworkers' Union, Mr Clever Zemba, was speaking in Salisbury after officials of the rival Zimbabwe Engineering and Iron Workers' Union failed to attend a meeting in Salisbury yesterday morning where differences between the two organisations were to have been discussed. Mr Zemba also complained about the failure of the ZCTU to attend the meeting despite its assurances that it would be represented. Mr Zemba's union claims it is the legitimate representative of workers in the engineering industry, saying the other union is an "unregistered" and splinter body. He said the door was still open for Mr Elias Chikomo, president of the rival union, to disband it and come back to the "mother body." The ZCTU should assist in bringing about the reunion by closing down the offices of Mr Chikomo's union, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 80 p 5]

SINGLE UNION URGED--The Railways Associated Workers' Union passed a resolution at its annual congress in Salisbury at the weekend supporting the Government's call for a single trade union centre in Zimbabwe. The union's general secretary, Mr Anderson Mhungu, yesterday said delegates from throughout the country were unanimous on the issue. "All the delegates felt there was need to establish such a centre in Zimbabwe as soon as possible. This will alleviate more splits in the trade union movement." He also said the establishment of such a centre would make trade unions more powerful and speak with one voice in dealing with the workers' problems. He added that the centre's main task should be solely to solve the workers' problems. "Without such a centre, it will be very difficult for trade unions to achieve their objective. We must work together in order to be more effective." Mr Mhungu urged rival trade unions not to rush to the Press and issue statements condemning each other. He said this was very destructive and should be stopped. "We must always try and solve our differences without going to the Press. Rushing to the Press is not helpful at all." He said the congress also passed a resolution that all railway employees in Grades 12 and 11 be promoted to Grade 10 and that all extraneous employees be put on permanent employment after six months. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 80 p 11]

RIO TINTO CONTROL--Rio Tinto has had an almost 100 percent acceptance of its offer to buy out the remaining shareholding of Rio Trust and Empress Nickel. It already owns a controlling interest. The company now has 20 300 000 shares in issue, giving it a total market capitalisation of more than \$60 million. The organisation is moving towards acquiring the remaining 2 percent of the shares it does not hold. Acceptance has been received from shareholders with 2 705 382 shares in Empress, which is 97,6 percent, and 1 302 091 in Rio-trust, 98,1 percent. Rio Tinto has issued 2 118 025 new shares to the shareholders for the two companies which had accepted the offers. Empress had an after-tax profit of \$865 000 for the first nine months of the current year. Shareholding in Empress will involve the refinery at Eiffel Flats, the gold mining operations at Patchway and Brompton mines and dumps at the old Cam and Motor mine, Sandawana emerald mine near Belingwe and a pilot ferrochrome plant and a number of chrome mines currently dormant pending improvement in world ferrochrome markets. A new project is under way at Renco near Fort Victoria where expansions will cost \$17 000 000, bringing in an output worth \$16 million a year at current gold prices. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 1]

LAMONT TO LEAVE--The Roman Catholic Bishop of Umtali, the Rt Rev. Donal Lamont, is to leave his post and Zimbabwe when a replacement is found by the Pope. The bishop said it was not up to him to find a successor. "It's not unusual to ask for a replacement at my age and there's no question of my being forced to resign. No bishop is ever asked to resign--he's entitled to serve for as long as he likes. It's only right for me to ask to be relieved of office when I've been so long on the job," Bishop Lamont said yesterday. He has been serving in Zimbabwe since 1946. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Dec 80 p 5]

FERTILIZER FROM JAPAN--Japan plans to give Zimbabwe more than half a million dollars worth of fertiliser, a spokesman for the Japanese Charge d'Affaires said in Salisbury yesterday. This boost to the country's agricultural programme would be formalised with the signing of a commodity grant agreement between Japanese and Zimbabwean officials "as soon as possible." The spokesman noted that Japan had already provided Zimbabwe with reconstruction aid to the value of about U.S.\$1 million in the form of roadbuilding equipment. On future trade between the two countries the spokesman said: "Japan is attracted to the prospect of increasing and consolidating its links with Zimbabwe because of the growing stability of the country." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Dec 80 p 11]

FARMERS LEAVE DEBTS--The Agricultural Finance Corporation is owed \$651 000 by farmers who have left Zimbabwe leaving behind unsettled debts. The matter has been placed in the hands of the lawyers who are tracing the 16 people involved. "The corporation takes tracing and legal action in order to recover monies owing to it by those farmers who leave the country without making arrangements for the repayment of outstanding loans," an AFC spokesman said. The spokesman said most of the corporation's clients who left the country had, where applicable, made proper arrangements for repayment of their debts. The Corporation had auctioned off some farms whose owners had left the country. Other farmers had been hit by drought and were not able to meet their loan repayments. The money would, however, be recovered when they had better results, the spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 18 Dec 80 p 1]

MILITARY PLANE DITCHES--An Air Force of Zimbabwe Dakota carrying two sick men was last week forced to make an emergency landing..in the middle of a dam. The three-man crew and two ill servicemen were rescued by a farmer in a small boat. The crew were unhurt. The transport plane stayed afloat on Glenisla Farm dam, near Marandellas, for nearly an hour before sinking. Only the tail fin was above water yesterday. Observers believe all five men are lucky to be alive because of the rocky terrain surrounding the dam. The Dakota had to make a forced landing on Thursday when one engine cut out. The plane was carrying the sick men from Umtali to hospital in Salisbury. The Air Force is expected to try to salvage the Dakota tomorrow by floating it to the surface with air bags. They will then dismantle it and transport it to an airbase for reassembly and repairs. The plane is believed not to be badly damaged. Dakotas served as the workhorses of the Rhodesian Security Forces during the war, transporting equipment and paratroopers. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Dec 80 p 1]

MINISTER INSPECTS TRACTORS--The Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, yesterday inspected a consignment of 57 tractors at the Central Mechanical Engineering Department in Workington Industrial Area. The white "Torredo" tractors which have been sent to the Central Mechanical Department to await distribution to the rural areas, arrived from Yugoslavia this month. "Our aim is to get about five tractors for each of about 52 districts around the country," Mr Mahachi said. So far, the country had received about 160 tractors from foreign donors. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 80 p 3]

COUNCIL CANDIDATES--Bulawayo.--Nineteen Patriotic Front candidates were unopposed in the elections for Bubie District Council on Wednesday, but there will be a contest in the two remaining single-seat wards. The Provincial Commissioner for Matabeleland North, Mr Trevor Hemans, said the four candidates for the two seats were all Patriotic Front members. In the Wange District council elections in Wankie on Monday, five candidates contested three seats. Those elected were Mr F. S. Dube (Independent) with 431 votes; Mr M. C. Munzabwa (Indn) 324 votes; and Mr S. B. Mandawu (PF) 247 votes. When the nominations closed earlier this month 12 Patriotic Front candidates were unopposed. The council has 15 seats. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 80 p 3]

ZANLA SOLDIER KILLED--Bulawayo--The man found stabbed to death in a ditch at Entumbane on Thursday afternoon was yesterday identified as Denford Gurupira, a ZANLA soldier, a Bulawayo police spokesman said. The dead man was based at Camp Two in Entumbane. After the killing police arrested 30 people. Five were released but the rest were still being questioned by police investigating the death and an outbreak of street fighting. It is not clear whether the man was killed during or after the street fighting. But sources said a group of about 20 ZANLA men were making their way back to Camp Two from a beer hall at Ncube when they were attacked and stoned. Earlier, it is understood, there had been fighting at the beer hall. It was during the fighting near Camp Two that Mr Gurupira died, sources said. A police spokesman appealed for witnesses or "anyone who feels they may be of assistance" to contact the CID law and order section on 72515, ext 369. A ZANLA commander at Camp Two said yesterday: "Gurupira had been at Camp Two for about three weeks. Prior to that he was at assembly point X-ray at Mtoko. He was off duty when the incident occurred." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Dec 80 p 3]

DRIVE TO HOUSE SOLDIERS--The National Army is understood to have launched a big barrack-building programme to house thousands of soldiers. Seven battalions of 1 000 men each are under canvas waiting to move into the new buildings as soon as they are finished. The integration of ZIPRA, ZANLA and the former security forces is going ahead at full speed. British advisers originally said a 10 000-strong army was big enough for Zimbabwe, but with 37 000 guerrillas and an estimated 18 900 in the former security forces the figure could be much higher. Many of the guerrillas will be absorbed into Operation Seed. There are fewer than 10 000 men taking part in the operation but the force is expected to be boosted soon by several thousand, even though the project has not been a total success. A heavy work burden has fallen on the shoulders of army officers because of the small number of trained men in charge of ordinary ranks. Several members of the 130-strong British Military Advisory and Training Team are understood to have grumbled abt their Christmas leave being cancelled because of the workload. But a spokesman for the team said he knew nothing about this. "Our men are supposed to be taking the same leave as the units to which they are attached," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 21 Dec 80 p 3]

BOOK ON AGRICULTURE, ECONOMY--The scope of a book reviewing the Zimbabwe agricultural scene has now been expanded to include an economic review of the country, said a spokesman for the Commercial Farmers' Union yesterday. The book was to have been titled, Zimbabwe Agricultural Review 1980, but will now be called The Zimbabwe Agricultural and Economic Review 1981/82. At a meeting last Friday, attended by the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, the president of the CFU, Mr David Spain, and the Director of Information, Mr Justin Nyoka, it was decided to expand the scope of the book to include all aspects of the country's economy. This move had been taken to provide prospective foreign investors with an in-depth view of the country's economy and not just the agricultural scene. Modern Farming Publications, the publicity arm of the CFU, intends releasing about 20 000 copies of the book towards the end of next year. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Dec 80 p 3]

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